

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

October 7, 1937

No. 6

## More Dependable Lubrication



## For Textile Mills

Return coupon  
below and find  
out why 7 mills  
out of 10 use  
NON-FLUID OIL



Prove right in your own mill by test of free sample that you can get better lubrication for less — by using NON-FLUID OIL on —

CARD ROOM MACHINERY  
SPINNING ROOM MACHINERY  
WEAVE ROOM MACHINERY

BALL and ROLLER BEARINGS  
—and many other places throughout your mill.

Gentlemen:

Send free sample prepaid for trial on .....  
(State type of machine, kind of bearing, and how applied.)

Mill Name ..... Address .....

Individual Name ..... Position .....

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**  
292 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

**Works: NEWARK, N. J.**

Southern District Manager: L. W. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

**WAREHOUSES:**

Charlotte, N. C.  
Providence, R. I.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
Detroit, Mich.

Greenville, S. C.  
Chicago, Ill.

Atlanta, Ga.  
St. Louis, Mo.



IS YOUR MILL ONE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE DETERMINED BY THEIR OWN TEST WORK THE SUPERIORITY OF THE EVERLASTIC PRODUCTS AND HAVE MADE THEM STANDARD EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT? IF NOT, WE PRESENT THE FOLLOWING FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

### 1. CUTLER PATENTED SPINNING TAPE AND BANDS.

Use of the Cutler Tape has shown an average power saving (based on a 1c. per kilowatt hour cost) of 15c. a spindle annually in mill tests which represent over 60% of the total number of active cotton spindles in the United States. The tape has now run more than eight months and it is still in operation, without any decrease in power saving.

### 2. PLASTACELE COMBER DETACHING ROLLS.

Up to the present time the *Plastacele* rolls have run 10 years, double shift, without wear and without removal from the frames. The rolls are still operating with maximum efficiency, and their installation is a permanent one.

### 3. EVERCELE AND EVERLASTIC TEMPLE ROLLS.

On average weaves (viscose or acetate), the average life of these rolls is 4,000 to 4,500 hours. They are the only temple rolls on the market that do not show swelling when used on acetate warps.

### 4. EVERLASTIC CARD-ROOM ROLLS.

On the front line these card-room rolls have run to date 4½ years, double shift, without any apparent wear on the traverse section. There is every reason to believe that they will be a permanent installation.

### 5. EVERLASTIC TAKE-UP ROLL COVERS.

The durability record of these covers is 16,000 hours to date. They have never been touched in any way, and they have given no trouble to the weavers.

## ROGER W. CUTLER

141 MILK STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

WOODSIDE BUILDING  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

**A NON-TOXIC FUNGICIDE**

**SHIRLAN**

TRADE MARK

*for mildew proofing*

**MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY DU PONT IN THIS COUNTRY**

**UNTREATED FABRIC**

**SHIRLAN TREATED FABRIC**

"SHIRLAN" was developed especially for the mildew proofing of textile fibers and fabrics. It is non-toxic and non-volatile . . . may be used with safety on fabrics that are subsequently to be handled.

"Shirlan" may be either applied directly to yarns or fabrics or added to the solution when they are sized. Shirlan also prevents fungous growths in the soaking and conditioning of silk.

"Shirlan" is available in three grades:

"SHIRLAN" A—For use with "Aridex" for combination mildew water resistant finish.

"SHIRLAN" D—Readily dispersible powder.

"SHIRLAN" EXTRA—Concentrated type. Suitable for application in alkaline solution.

The active ingredient in "Shirlan" is water insoluble and is therefore not easily removed from fabrics by weathering.

The illustration is an unretouched photograph of ten-ounce duck exposed for four months to the weather and tested for mildew resistance. Untreated fabric at left. Note clean appearance of fabric treated with "Shirlan"—illustrated at right.



*Write for samples and full information*

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.**

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT, FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

5 X Model Looms  
Weave as Much Cloth  
as 6 E Models

If the Power  
in Your Weave Room  
Was Shut Off  
For 10 Minutes  
Every Working Hour

You Would Have at the End of the Week

Only One Yard of Cloth  
to Every Yard and a Fifth  
Woven by Your Competitor

That is  
Just the Fix  
You Will Be in  
If You Continue to

Run Obsolete  
Slow Speed Looms

in Competition with

High Speed X Family Looms

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

## Delusions About Cotton Control

**A** QUEER DELUSION seems to have possession of the minds of many well-meaning people in Texas and the South with respect to the cotton situation. Having seen the consumption of American cotton abroad decline from 8,300,000 bales to about 5,000,000 bales during a period in which total consumption of all kinds of cotton abroad has *increased* from 18,000,000 bales to 22,000,000 bales, they insist that the policies under which this result has been brought about must be continued, even though it be absolutely certain that consumption of American cotton abroad will continue to decline until it reaches the vanishing point. They want to know what "substitute" is offered by those who point out that the policy of restricting American cotton production is suicidal. The circumstance that this policy would still be suicidal even if there were no ideal plan to make the cotton farmer prosperous, does not seem to make any impression upon them. They are willing to see the process of decline continue until only 4,000,000 bales of American cotton is consumed annually abroad, and then on until a level of 3,000,000 bales is reached, and then to a level of 2,000,000 bales and of 1,000,000 bales, and so on until no American cotton at all is consumed outside the United States. This means they are willing to see half of the cotton lands of the South retired from production and millions of workers in the cotton fields and in other lines connected with cotton thrown out of employment permanently, in order to continue the effort to control the price of cotton by reducing American production. The circumstance that five years of trial has proved that the price of cotton cannot be controlled by limiting American production seems to have made no impression upon them either. They are wedded to their delusion, and they propose that we shall continue, hell-bent for "control," no matter how much the facts of experience prove that the whole idea of "control" by progressive reduction of American production is itself a delusion. They think that they have answered those who call attention to these facts when they have shouted them down by asking such questions, "Do you believe in five-cent cotton?" "What is your substitute for the plan of restriction?" and so on. They believe, for example, that a reduction of production even to a domestic basis is a guarantee against five-cent cotton. They are willing to reduce the percentage of the population engaged in the production of cotton and fondly believe that this reduced population will have political influence to keep foreign cotton from the American market, once American cotton has been driven from world markets entirely. They declare emphatically that the present cotton population, together with the other farm popula-

tion of the country, and such unprotected industries as the automobile industry, do not have political influence enough today to compel a drastic downward revision of the American tariff, and yet they believe that the reduced cotton population will have political influence enough to prevent the success of a "free raw materials" movement whenever the manufacturers think the time is ripe to launch such a movement. They seem willing to believe anything except that the futile effort to "control" cotton prices by reduction of American production should be abandoned. They do not or will not see that if a bale of foreign cotton is produced for every bale of American cotton that we fail to produce there is no reduction and no "control." They talk much about getting a price at least equal to the cost of production, but they cannot or will not see the palpable fact that the practice of restricting cotton acreage increases the cost of production of American cotton, without affecting the world supply of cotton or the world price of cotton. And they think they have silenced criticism forever when they triumphantly proclaim that "every time the cotton farmers have had a chance to vote on the question they have voted for cotton control."

But it might be in order here to state another fact. That fact is this: The farmers have never been given a single opportunity to vote squarely on the question of control. Control was in each case presented to them as a condition on which the Government would bestow upon them some benefit, and the farmers voted in favor of that benefit.

The chief handicap from which the American farmer suffers in selling his cotton abroad is that of the American tariff. The tariff affects his cost of production by putting up the price of everything he has to buy, and it robs his foreign customer of the means of paying in dollars for American cotton and thus makes it to the interest of the foreign customer to buy elsewhere if possible. The permanent cure of the American cotton farmer's plight is a drastic lowering of the American tariff, something the Democrats promised us in 1932, but which they seem to have forgotten all about. But meantime ought not the cotton farmer be compensated for the handicap he suffers under the American tariff system? We do not think that is a remedy for his situation, but pending a revision of the tariff we believe he ought to be compensated. We believe that the payment of the 3-cent bonus from customs receipts, if not adequate compensation, is certainly justifiable. But that is no reason he should be compelled to reduce his acreage and continue the destruction of his foreign markets.—*Texas Weekly*.

# The Development of Textile Machinery\*

By R. J. McConnell, *Whitin Machine Works*

THE textile industry has been going on in one form or another since the beginning of things and long ago reached the point where the quality and design of the fabrics produced left little to be desired. The fact that with our modern machinery, although we produce an infinitely greater number of fabrics, we can't produce any better cloths than were made hundreds of years ago rather increases our respect for the people who in their time with crude machines made beautiful and useful fabrics. So since the beginning of the textile machine age the manufacturers have had one thing in mind. Since there evidently was no need of developing new textile products, their task was to develop and build new machines which would produce more and at the same time, require less attention and effort on the part of the operative. For two hundred years since Wyatt made the first cotton yarn spun with machinery in 1730 up to 1933 when the super-draft roving frame was put on the market, machine manufacturers have been offering periodically machines of different types which because of radical improvements made obsolete machines built previously. Notwithstanding the fact that Slater built and started a mill in this State in 1790 was closely followed by mills being built in several other places in New England, the machine age in this country from the standpoint of spinning began in 1828 when Thorpe invented rings for spinning and twisting.

In the *Whitin Review* of October, 1933, there was an article contributed by Mr. Herbert G. Beede which was outstanding and the chronological data compiled in this article was a valuable contribution to the historical records of the textile industry. Mr. Beede found the growth of textiles has followed closely the industrial advancement of the country through prosperity and famine. It has a cycle as definite as the general business cycle. There were five periods, the transition period beginning in 1828 and ending in 1855 followed by four periods, three of which were from 28 to 29 years in length and the fourth period beginning in 1914.

I would like to call to your attention briefly some of the changes that were made during these periods. I would like to do this for two reasons: first, for the historical value, and secondly, to show the opportunities there were for these changes. In the transition period from 1828 to 1855 ring spinning and ring twisting came into actual use succeeding throstle spinning and twisting. Ring sizes for spinning were small,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " being common for print cloths and fine sheeting yarns and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " rings were used on twist-ers. The yarn traverse for both spinning and twisting was  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", the ring diameters and traverse being the same as had been used on throstle spinning and twisting and the bobbin size was the same.

In this period we see a decided advance in the method of spinning and twisting as the ring simplified the operating and allowed greater speed which increased production. The speed of the common step and bolster spindle was 6,000 revolutions per minute compared to 4,000 of the throstle, a gain of 50 per cent. in productive capacity.

The first period, 1856 to 1874, saw the introduction of the single rail spindles, the Rabbeth patent spindle and the Sawyer spindle, which could be operated at 7,000 revolutions per minute and consumed no more power, a gain of  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent in productive capacity and also during this period the bobbin size had increased according to the operating limits of the spindles and frames.

The second period, 1875 to 1894, saw the "Top Gravity" or modern type of "flexible" spindle introduced. This spindle allowed higher speeds and longer traverses, the increased use of separators allowed longer traverse. This new type spindle was run at speeds up to 8,500 R.P.M., a gain of 21 per cent with very little change in the amount of power used except as ring sizes and bobbin traverse were increased. It was during this period that the different types of Rabbeth spindles were introduced. The Sherman spindle, the Whitin spindle and McMullen spindle came in also. The Dixon self-oiling saddle and Jackson shell top roll were invented and in 1893 the electric motor drive for cotton mills was adopted.

The third period from 1895 to 1914 saw improvements in the "Top" or "Gravity" spindle which permitted an increase in speed to 9,500 R.P.M., an increase of nearly 12 per cent. It was during the last of this period that large size rings were developed and used for very heavy tire cord. Nineteen hundred and seven saw the tape drive applied to twist-ers and 1911 tape drive was applied to spinning. Also in 1910 the deep vertical ring was brought out for heavy twisting.

The last period beginning in 1915 brings us up to date and during this period we come to the time of intensive research and development. Up to this period very few changes had been made in the kinds of materials used. There had been the substitution of steel casings for wood on roving frames but the speeds and loads had put no great strain on the materials being used and the textile machinery manufacturers had been doing very little research work with materials because there was no need.

Up to 1920 about all the improvements in textile machinery had been made for the purpose, as I have said, of increasing the productive capacity and by the introduction of automatic devices require of the operative less attention and effort. Practically no processes had been eliminated and no marked improvement had been made in methods of drafting. Since 1924 when the Casablancas system of long draft spinning was introduced in this country we have seen tremendous changes in the carding and spinning departments. One-process picking, one-

\*Presented at Meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Providence, R. I., October 6th.

process drawing, high productive combers, long draft and super-draft roving as well as long draft spinning have been adopted.

These machines were brought out by the shops only after long periods of trial and study and each machine was given the road test, as they say in the automobile business, before it was put on the market. The elimination of processes and doublings required machines made much more accurately which would function to the degree whereby the ultimate yarn produced would be as good or better than yarn produced on previous regular equipment of many more processes. To do this it was necessary to have a complete knowledge of the mechanical structure and the drafting processes.

At our shops we have experimental rooms where models of every kind of machine we make are erected and run under the supervision of men who are experts. Our experimental rooms are equipped with humidifiers and we try to maintain actual mill conditions. More than a score of skilled men exclusive of engineers are employed in research and experimental work in our cotton department. Everything connected with improvement in mechanical design or methods of drafting is checked over and over to find every possible weakness before the machine is allowed to be sold to the trade. Our textile laboratory is completely equipped with the latest types of testing machinery and is in charge of a man who is in my opinion is one of the outstanding authorities on textiles, with regard to the proper methods of testing, from cotton to the finished yarn. He has assistants who are graduates of engineering and textiles colleges. My reason for mentioning the personnel of our textile laboratory is to show you the type of men who do our testing. It is absolutely necessary that all tests made shall be as reliable as it is humanly possible to have them. We believe that all tests must be made under conditions where every variable is eliminated and by men who are intelligent and reliable. The policy of the shop is governed to a large extent by the results of these tests and we must have the truth.

Without our experimental laboratories it would have been impossible to bring out our super-draft roving frame within the comparatively short time that we have. In the beginning before one of these frames was sent to a mill, we procured drawing and roving from the mill. We made staple diagrams with the Baer Sorter and set the steel rolls to the staple found. The roving was made on the super-draft roving frame in our testing room with same twist multiplier that mill used. Then yarn was spun on a frame in our testing room from this roving and compared with yarn spun on the same frame at the same time from roving made on the mills' regular roving processes. From the knowledge gained in this way we could give definite instructions to the erector when the super-draft frame was sent to a mill.

In the past fifteen years tremendous changes have been made in the methods of building machinery. The higher speeds and increased loads have made it necessary to build machinery to much closer tolerances. In the past year our shop has spent a half million dollars for new equipment in order to insure more accuracy in the machining of certain parts and to keep the cost of manufacturing these new and improved machines down. More study and research has been necessary in the selection of materials used. Higher speeds and larger packages have

put a tremendous strain on spindles and have compelled the adoption of new methods and materials. The type of steel now being used in our shop for spindles has been designed in co-operation with the steel manufacturers to produce a spindle which has high resiliency and has the property of becoming slickened over in wear thus being less liable to wear than other types and the spindles have to be formed by grinding because the steel is too hard for machining otherwise. The finished spindle, which by the way has fourteen separate dimensions, including four tapers, each one different, is tested at five different points on the blade and must be within .002 of centricity.

As an example of what a textile machinery shop has to furnish to the trade, there are twenty-four standard types of spinning spindles each different in size. When recommending a spindle the shop takes into consideration the maximum ring diameter, the maximum traverse and the yarns to be spun. In the not too distant past when I was in the mill business there was a rule with regard to traveler speed that had been handed down by word of mouth to the effect that the maximum speed at which a traveler could be run without burning was 4700' a minute. Who the original authority for this statement was I never knew but since joining the Whitin organization I have seen tests run which proved that at 4200 to 4600 feet per minute the strength of 21s warp yarn is at the highest point. So at least from that point the originator of this rule was right. With coarser numbers and larger rings, traveler speeds up to 5400' a minute are being run today. To insure long wearing rings it has become necessary to test in our metal laboratory the steel samples which the manufacturers have to furnish. These tests are made to insure that there are no segregated areas of inferior quality which would obviously cause rapid wear in the ring.

Due to increasing speeds and loads it has become necessary in order to avoid the substitution of higher cost materials which would mean higher prices to apply special heat treatment to certain cams and gears. By this treatment a cut gear or cam can be hardened with no distortion and incidentally the increased wear is greater than the increased hardness would indicate. Modern practice now being employed in our shop is a continual check on the quality of incoming materials. All incoming materials pass through our laboratory for inspection to make sure that they meet our specifications.

From this brief description of some of our methods of building new machinery you can readily see that we have now arrived at the point where the opportunity for improvement is not knocking at the door. It almost seems that we have reached the limits as far as spindle speeds, length of traverse and ring sizes are concerned. There is nothing on the horizon which indicates the possibility of a radical change in design or method. Of course something might drop tomorrow right out of the sky to change this opinion but it is not likely that such a thing will happen. This situation makes it necessary for us to study intensively every possible opportunity for improvement because competition and the ever-present demand from mill managers for machinery which will improve their position in the market compels us to find ways and means of making it. So in spite of what I have just said, as the cycle moves we will continue to produce machines for the mills which will produce more and more of better and better quality at lower and lower cost.

# Stabilize English Cotton Industry

Manchester, Eng.—Working toward further stabilization of the Lancashire cotton industry, efforts to obtain general acceptance of an agreement covering prices and selling policies are considered successful.

It is hoped that signatures can be obtained of owners of at least 90 per cent of the spindles in the American Ring Spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry to a legally binding agreement along these lines.

Frank Platt, managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, told the American Ring Spinners Committee that already signatures of owners of 70 per cent of spindles in this division of the industry have been obtained. The committee instructed the executive to forward copies of the agreement to managers of the various firms.

Lancashire mills using American cotton during the past year have shown remarkable improvement. In part, these gains in the spinning branch are attributed to removal of redundant spindles.

Early this year, demand for American yarn overtook supplies. In certain counts and qualities this state of affairs has continued. Fresh business during the last three or four months, when raw cotton rates have been falling, has not been important. Most spinners, however, have plenty of contracts on the books.

For several months, outstanding strength has been in ring yarn. Latterly, however, weft spinners have increased their strength considerably. Isolated cases are reported of looms standing idle owing to shortage of weft. Some users are prepared to pay a premium for quick deliveries.

In such circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to say that spinning employers are making more money than for many years back. Mills which make up their books at the year's end are expected to report substantial profits.

Considerable interest is being shown in the Lancashire cotton trade with regard to the scheme for the elimination of redundant plant. The position was considered in the first instance in 1934, when the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations appointed a special committee to consider to what extent surplus capacity existed in the spinning section and to suggest ways and means of dealing with the situation.

The committee was asked to prepare a draft scheme for purchase of surplus machinery, to consider surplus capacity in the American and Egyptian sections and to draw up proposals for each or both, as the situation appeared to warrant. It also was decided that any scheme should provide for avoiding the shipment abroad of machinery scrapped.

According to an inquiry conducted by the joint committee of cotton trade organization, evidence was produced which showed that the industry possessed altogether 13,500,000 spindles more than were required for full-time running. Of this total, 4,000,000 spindles were engaged on Egyptian type cottons and 9,500,000 on American qualities.

It was held that if this excess were removed, the remainder of the industry would be able to work to 100

per cent of capacity on the amount of trade available in the first quarter of 1934. The committee expressed the opinion that removal of approximately 8,000,000 spindles would insure substantially improved working conditions in the industry, but it was urged that purchase of 10,000,000 spindles should be the objective of any scheme.

It was considered possible to buy 10,000,000 spindles at an average price of five shillings a spindle. At this price, the sum required would be \$12,500,000.

At that time, scrap value was about one shilling a spindle; there thus would be a return of \$2,500,000, so the maximum sum required would be \$10,000,000. The proposals, which were put forward by Lord Colwyn's committee, were submitted to a ballot of the employers and resulted in the owners of 66 per cent being in favor with 19 per cent against, no replies being received from 15 per cent.

The British Government was approached. Ultimately, a bill went before Parliament to make the proposals put forward compulsory. After certain amendments, this became an act of Parliament in May, 1936. The act provided for a spindles board of three to be appointed.

None of these was in any way to be interested in the trade. The board began its work in September, 1936, so that twelve months have expired. It is understood that the board soon will present a statement to Parliament on the work done and, later, details will be announced.

In January, 1937, the spindles board announced that, as a result of a questionnaire to owners, the total number of cotton-spinning spindles in Britain was 40,501,414, of which 29,459,379 were mule spindles and 11,042,035 ring spindles. Yarns spun from American type cotton represented about 75 per cent of the total output of cotton yarn. Yarns spun from Egyptian type cotton represented about 25 per cent. It was stated that in September, 1936, the industry was operating at about 77 per cent of full time.

It is significant that within a few weeks of the spindles board beginning to operate, a trade revival began to show itself. During the next six months, Lancashire spinners sold more yarn than in any similar period for more than a decade.

In these circumstances, it was anticipated that the spindles board would experience difficulty in getting owners to sell their plant for scrapping purposes. Owing to improvement in trade, the value of mills increased. Whereas, 12 months ago, it was possible for the board to buy machinery on the basis of about 1/6d a spindle, latterly cases have been reported of 8/- and 10/- being paid.

So far, no official statement has been made by the board as to the number of spindles obtained, but, according to information available, it is believed that approximately 2,500,000 spindles have been bought and either have been scrapped or are in process of being eliminated.

Of this number, 2,000,000 have used American cotton. It may be pointed out that according to the statistics published by the International Cotton Federation, there were in Britain in January, 1936, 42,300,000 spindles.

(Continued on Page 30)

# MILL-PROVED

**— for lowest stretch,  
highest efficiency!**

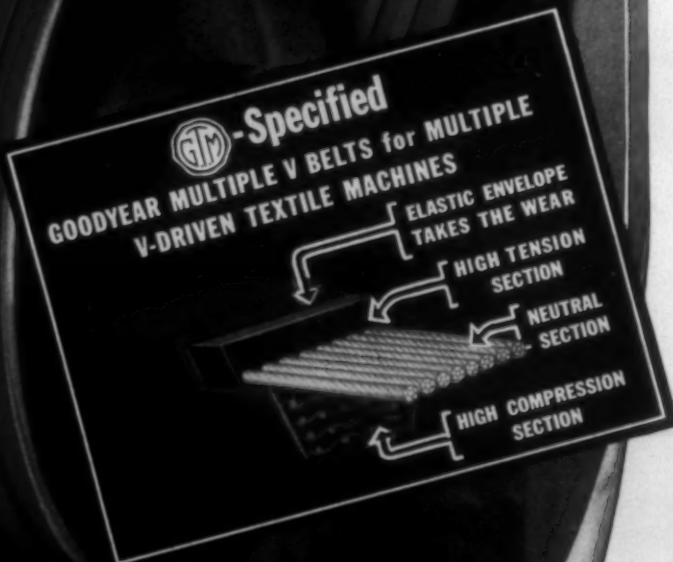
THE rapidly increasing use of Goodyear Multiple V Belts on multiple V-driven textile machines is due to their uniformity in length, elasticity and cross section. Every belt fits the sheave with firm-seated grip, giving maximum area of contact and highest power efficiency. Every belt pulls its full share of the load, insuring even speed, even wear, even tension.

Tests prove the Goodyear-originated high-tensile endless cord construction is the most nearly stretchless known—unsurpassed in flex life and fatigue resistance. As a result belts last far longer with corresponding savings in both belt and power costs.

Goodyear Multiple V Belts are made in five standard cross sections and in a complete range of standard lengths to fit all types of multiple V textile drives. The G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—will be glad to give you full particulars concerning operating economies others are effecting with these mill-proved belts. To bring him to your office, write Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or call the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

**BELTS  
MOLDED GOODS  
HOSE  
PACKING**

Made by the makers of  
Goodyear Tires



THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

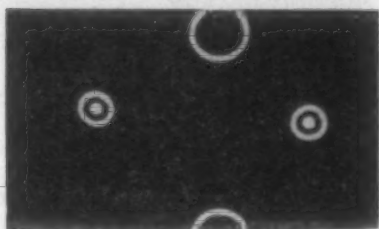
# GOODYEAR



# Color and Patterns From Abroad

As we have said so many times in these columns, when the great dressmakers of Paris have their openings, especially those which take place in February or August—the women's apparel industries of the world are affected.

We will therefore begin this article by talking of what has happened at the fall and winter openings which have recently



No. 1

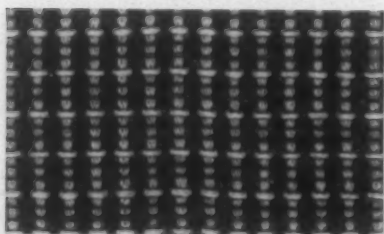
taken place abroad. In the matter of cotton colorings and designs, the influence of foreign trends is especially important.

To begin with, it is anticipated that patterns for Spring 1938 will in a measure reflect the tendencies of the art displayed in the Paris Exposition. This would indicate an interest in abstract as well as natural flower treatments and scattered as well as allover designs.

## The New French Colors

The influence of the colorings adopted by the Paris dressmakers is always felt here . . . even in the most staple merchandise.

Black, it appears, will continue to be very important. Black cottons promise to



No. 2

hold the strong position they have recently achieved. But many gay colors will also be in evidence. The richness and beauty of the new French colorings so impressed the stylist for a leading American textile house that immediately upon his return to this country he assembled a series of shades which he named "Arabian Nights Colorings" and which are now being promoted most successfully.

The importance of green in the new palette has come as a surprise to many of us. Not usually a leading color, green has stepped right out into the spotlight this season. Blue and gray greens are particularly important, ranging all the way from light to very dark shades. Cedar, emerald, grass and pea greens are other shades which the great French houses have used and which in consequence will probably figure prominently in American fashions for spring.

## Dark and Bright Blue

The interest shown in blue for fall—when this shade usually plays a role of minor importance—would indicate a particularly good blue season next spring. Both bright and dark tonalities are fashionable. Blues with a violet cast are receiving much attention. Royal and sapphire blues are also seen and dark tapestry and "ink" blue as well.

This leads naturally to the consideration of violet and allied tones. The new shades of this variety include dahlia, eggplant and



No. 3

pansy purple. In the red family both wine and bright clear tones are fashionable. In browns the lighter, more reddish shades are preferred—such as ginger, rust and toast.

Among light colors, used principally for trimmings and blouses but promising to come into their own in the spring, are pink and rose and various shades of yellow, such as banana, chrysanthemum and gold. The indications are that white will continue very strong.

## Louis XIV and Louis XV Designs

Designers are turning to old upholstery and drapery fabrics for designs for spring cottons—particularly those of the Louis XV and Louis XIV periods. The Louis XV period offers inspiration in the form of large, natural-looking flowers in bright colors. During the period of the Louis kings, decorative materials were also embellished with bowknots and rosebuds . . . ideas which have already appeared in the cottons of the past season, but of which the possi-

bilities have been by no means exhausted. Small flowerlets in allover patterns belong to the same period, and these too may be used to advantage in spring prints.

## Washable Glazed Chintz

This fall for the first time there will be sold over the retail counter glazed chintz with a permanent, washable finish. The chintz itself is of no special interest to the



No. 4

majority of those in the cotton industry but the possibilities of the finish in fabrics for resort wear and even house robes are important. Materials treated by the new process may be washed with a neutral soap, rinsed in luke-warm water and pressed with a hot iron without the finish being impaired.

## Descriptions of Illustrations

No. 1 is a very smart English cotton. It has a navy blue ground with an extremely fine rib in it and the pattern is printed in ecru and red. No. 2 is an imported woven cotton in wood brown with a white over-check. No. 3 is a cotton chintz with a rosebud design in old blue, red and yellow. Manufacturers of dress fabric are turning



No. 5

to decorative materials for inspirations as to patterns. No. 4—another chintz which could readily be converted into a dress material. The tiny pattern is in red, blue, green and yellow. No. 5—Many of the new patterns for cotton prints are enclosed in a "frame" as are the little flowers in this colorful chintz.

# Have you a substitute for EXPERIENCE?

We haven't, and we don't believe there is any. Our experience in building multiple V-Belt drives covers the whole range from  $\frac{1}{4}$  hp. to 2000 hp. The engineering refinement necessary to build a  $\frac{1}{4}$  hp. drive, and the engineering ability and manufacturing facilities necessary to build a 2000 hp. drive, combine into a diversified breadth of experience which is built into every Texrope Drive.

Allis-Chalmers originated, developed and pioneered the multiple V-Belt drive principle, and has conceived and developed all its improvements and variations such as the Duro-Brace and Vari-Pitch Sheaves and the Straitline Automatic Ball Bearing Motor Base. When you buy Texrope Drives you are buying drives that have resulted from vast experience and are produced by the most complete and up-to-date manufacturing facilities.

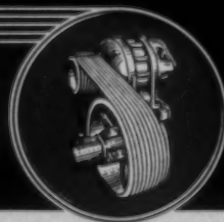
Before buying a multiple V-Belt drive consult multiple V-Belt headquarters—Texrope Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

*Write for Vari-Pitch Bulletin No. 1261-A and  
Duro-Brace Bulletin No. 2188-B*

**Belts by Goodrich**



TEXROPE DIVISION  
**ALLIS-CHALMERS**



M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N



# Problem PAGE

**Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers**

## **Wants End Breakage Test Data for High Speed Warper**

Editor:

I plan to make some end breakage tests on a Barber-Colman High Speed Warper, and would like to know the best method of doing this from someone who has made such tests. I run a number of counts on this warper, ranging from 8s to 30s, with a wide variation of ends to the warp.

"TESTER."

## **Too Much Licker-in Fly**

Editor:

I have recently been appointed overseer of carding and spinning in a small mill. Practically all of my previous experience has been in the spinning room, and I am not too sure of myself in the card room.

One thing that I have noticed on the cards, and I believe it is giving us excessive waste, is that some of the waste boxes under the licker-in fill up with fly before time for the strippers to clean out under the licker-in. When I looked at some of this fly I found that there was quite a bit of fairly long staple cotton in it.

How can I eliminate this condition, or is it something to be expected?

R. N. J.

## **Reply To "A Loom Fixer"** (Wants Dope On Shuttles)

Editor:

Shuttles which have the short blunt shoulders on back are especially made for the loom which has the binder on the front as the C. & K. Loom has.

When the shuttle leaves the box, on its outward flight, the binder has a tendency to force the front end of the shuttle away from the reed if the back of the shuttle is made tapering.

You can get better results with the tapering shuttle on the Draper loom by having the shuttle leave the binder and front box plate at the same time.

J. L. B.

## **Another Reply To "A Loom Fixer"**

Editor:

To "A Loom Fixer:" Short and blunt shouldered shuttles are made that way to give strength and balance, also to give more surface on the back which tends to keep it straight in its flight through the warp.

There is also another idea in making a shuttle with blunt shoulders, which is that it operates on the binder a

little earlier and consequently raise the dagger a fraction before the usual time.

However, in practical use the drawbacks or ill effects of the blunt shoulders outweigh by far the theoretical claims for them.

A shuttle with well tapering shoulders will run better, last longer and give better satisfaction.

I. J. C.

## **Reply to "Swivel Chair"** (Wants Warp Contraction)

Editor:

We must first know the picks per inch in your cloth and size of your filling, in order to arrive at any conclusion as to what your warp contraction is. Warp contraction depends altogether on how much interlacing the warp has with the filling, and the size of the filling; also, a tight woven warp will contract less than a warp which is woven loose or slack. When your warp is woven tight the contraction is increased in your filling, and will cause your cloth to be narrow in width. The best way to find warp contraction is: take one or more yards of your cloth woven with the desired tension and split the cloth and take out a full length warp end and stretch this end back to its natural length before weaving, and measure the difference in the length of the warp end and the cloth from which it has been taken, and you can easily find your warp contraction; also, I have used the following rule which is pretty accurate in finding warp contraction when you don't have a piece of cloth from which to take an end.

Multiply the picks per inch by 3 and divide by the counts of filling.

J. L. B.

## **Reply To "Forward"** (Savings On Inspecting Machine?)

Editor:

For ordinary cloth there is no inspection machine that will turn off more and better work than that done by one good inspector by hand.

There is no eye quick enough to see half the defects in the cloth when running 100,000 yards over a machine in 40 hours.

That would be at the rate of 2,500 yards per hour running continuously without stop.

No, my good fellow, you will never get that much work with one inspector.

Better forget the machine unless you are making very particular high grade and high priced cloth.

"PENCIL PUSHER."



*The Difference*  
between  
**GOOD DYEING**  
and  
**BEST DYEING**

# GRASSELLI FORMIC ACID

If you think you are now getting maximum results from your dyeing operations, just try using GRASSELLI FORMIC ACID in the dyebath! Being both an acid and an aldehyde, it has properties not obtainable with other exhaust agents—producing more brilliant colors in dyed fabrics, with no streaky, cloudy effects—always level colors even in cross dyeing.

There will never be danger of tendering delicate fabrics when the formic acid used in the dye bath is GRASSELLI. The careful, accurate chemical control used in its production insures an unvarying uniformity in quality, free from sulphates and chlorides. Its crystal clearness remains the same, never darkening when exposed to the light.

Altho it is mild and safe, GRASSELLI Formic Acid, 85% and 90%, has the faculty of exhausting the dye bath. Try it.

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.**  
**GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT**



Wilmington, Delaware



Albany Boston Chicago Cleveland Milwaukee New Orleans Philadelphia St. Louis  
Birmingham Charlotte Cincinnati Detroit New Haven New York Pittsburgh St. Paul  
San Francisco, 584 Mission Street  
Los Angeles, 2260 E. 15th Street  
Represented in Canada by CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, LTD.,  
General Chemicals Division, Montreal and Toronto

## LET US ALSO QUOTE YOU ON:

Acetic Acid	Nitric Acid
Acetate of Soda	Oxalic Acid
Acetate of Lead	Phosphate of Soda
Alums	Silicate of Soda
Aqua Ammonia	Sulphate of Soda,
Barium Chloride	Anhydrous
Bi-Chromate of Soda	Sulphite of Soda
Bi-Sulphate of Soda	Sulphide of Soda
Bi-Sulphite of Soda	Sulphuric Acid
Carbonate of Soda	Tri-Sodium
Caustic Soda, Solid	Phosphate
and Flake	
Chloride of Lime	
Chloride of Zinc	
Epsom Salts	
Glauber's Salt	
Lactic Acid	
Muriatic Acid	

### Upland Cotton Classes Lower Than Last Year

Washington.—This week's report shows that the upland cotton classed so far this season from the 1937 crop continues to be lower in grade and a little shorter in staple than the cotton classes to the corresponding date last season.

The report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the cotton belt as a whole shows that 64 per cent of the upland cotton classed to date was white middling and better in grade. Last year, to the corresponding date, 73 per cent was white middling and better in grade.

Spotted grades constitute 20 per cent of all the upland crop classed so far this season. Last year, to the corresponding date, 16 per cent was spotted. Nearly all of the spotted cotton in each instance was middling and better in grade.

To date, 9 per cent of all the crop classed is shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in staple, compared with 5 per cent to the corresponding date last year. Cotton ranging from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 31-32-inch, inclusive, constitutes 60 per cent of all of this year's upland crop that has been classed so far, whereas last year only 49 per cent of the crop classed to the corresponding date was of these lights. About 27 per cent of the crop classed to the corresponding date was of these lights. About 27 per cent of the crop classed so far ranges from 1 to 3-32 inches, inclusive, compared with 36 per cent last year; only 4 per cent of this year's crop classed so far is of the lengths  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches and longer, but last year 10 per cent was of these lengths.

Nearly 90 per cent of the cotton classed so far this season is of tenderable grades and staples.

### Chemical Firm Lets Contract for Warehouse

Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. Hewitt Wood, president of the Southern Chemical Cotton Company, announced plans for the erection of another new warehouse at the company's plant in Alton Park.

Mark K. Wilson & Co., he said, has been awarded the contract for the new structure and work will be started at once. The building will cost about \$20,000 and will bring expenditures of the company for increased warehouse facilities to over \$40,000.

Work is now being completed on a new warehouse at the plant. The building to be started will be for raw materials. It will have a floor space of 104x150 feet, and will be of brick and steel construction. The addition will not increase the plant's productive capacity, Mr. Wood said.

### China-Japan Situation Affects Cotton Outlook

Washington.—Government experts said the Sino-Japanese conflict has been one of the factors in pushing domestic raw cotton prices downward during the last three months.

Prices have declined from better than 12 cents a pound to just above 8 cents.

With a bumper crop of 16,098,000 bales of cotton being harvested in the United States, the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics said prospective exports and foreign consumption of American cotton were important.

They predicted "some improvement" in these channels, because of larger supply and lower price, for the season that started August 1st, compared with the previous season. They added that undeclared warfare in the Far East gives an uncertain touch to all world cotton trade.

It is possible, the economists said, that some European nations, which buy American raw cotton and then export finished cotton goods, may benefit "through curtailment of Japan's export business."

At the same time European countries face a loss "of their export trade in cotton textiles with China," the bureau declared.

China has a reported record crop of raw cotton this season and the economists said "considerable amounts of Chinese cotton probably will move to foreign markets, either through sale to neutral countries or as a result of confiscation by Japan."

"Over half of the Chinese cotton textile industry is located in areas in which large scale military operations are now taking place," the bureau said. "Not only are nearly all of these mills shut down but also all of the Japanese-owned mills in China have ceased operation."

Japan, which was the biggest buyer of American raw cotton last season, has curtailed raw cotton imports recently, the economists said, "to purchase munitions and other supplies relative to military operations."

World cotton consumption for the 12 months ended with July established an all-time peak of 30,900,000 bales, the bureau said, although "consumption of American cotton by foreign countries was extremely small."

### Yard Improvement Contest Closes

Easley, S. C.—The yard improvement contest which was sponsored by the Crepe Myrtle Garden Club of Alice community of this city closed recently. Interest in the contest has been keen since the beginning of the contest in April, and many residents of the community have participated, thereby adding much in the way of beautification to the community. Prizes amounting to \$75 in cash were offered by E. S. McKissick, of the Alice and Arial Manufacturing Companies.

The result of the contest was as follows:

For most improved yard: First prize, \$20, won by Mrs. J. W. McJunkin; second prize, \$10, won by Mrs. Weldon Carman; third prize, \$7.50, won by Mrs. Vessie Brackens.

For the most beautiful flowers: First prize, \$20, won by Mrs. F. A. Hughes; second prize, \$10, won by Mrs. R. B. Williams; third prize, \$7.50, won by Mrs. H. B. Kelley.

The awards were presented by B. H. Bowen, superintendent of Alice Manufacturing Company.

The judges were composed of a group of ladies from the Arial community.

The Crepe Myrtle club is one of the youngest clubs in the city, but already has been very active in promoting projects for civic improvement. Mrs. Hagood Cooper is president of this club.



**OF COURSE IT'S BEST!**

If Barreled Sunlight weren't the best paint for your particular job—we couldn't make the claims we do for it. But it is the best, because it possesses the five vital qualifications of a fine paint . . . and each in its highest degree.

You'll discover the real perfection of Barreled Sunlight the first time you use it in your plant . . . for those five important qualities mean a better looking job with a more durable surface . . . and the finished job will actually cost less, because you save on both paint and labor. Don't figure your painting cost by the price per gallon of paint . . . but by the cost of the finished work. U.S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, 5-J Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.



**BARRELED SUNLIGHT**

# Personal News

J. A. Baught has been made superintendent of the Orangeburg (S. C.) plant of the Santee Mills.

Hugh Comer, vice-president of Avondale Mills, of Alabama, was master of ceremonies at the Cheaha State Park celebration recently.

H. B. Vining has been promoted to the position of production manager of the Porterdale and Welaunee Mills of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

H. M. Bashinski, formerly shift foreman in the weave room of the Osprey plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, has been transferred to the dye plant in Macon, Ga.

S. Clinton Farr has been selected as superintendent of the Bamberg (S. C.) plant of the Santee Mills, according to an announcement of Charles S. Henerey, president of the Santee Mills.

Henry Harrison has been made shift foreman in winding and finishing at the Porterdale Mill of the Bibb Manufacturing Company.

George R. Grice, superintendent of the Excell Manufacturing Company, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C., has been named superintendent of the Lola Mills, Inc., Stanley, N. C.

Albert T. Clifton, chairman of the board of the Texas Textile Mills and connected with a number of other textile concerns, has been elected president of the board of the First National Bank at Waco, Tex., and R. B. Dupree, president of the Waco Twine & Cordage Co. and of the Waco Garment Company, has been named president of the bank.

E. F. Cartee, Associate Professor of Warp Preparation and Knitting, Clemson Textile School, Clemson College, S. C., recently returned to the Clemson campus after spending the summer at the University of Tennessee, where he received an M.S. degree in Education.

W. C. Watkins, former manager of the Mill Supply Department of Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C., is now back with the Mill Supply Department of Sullivan Hardware Company, Anderson, S. C. Until three years ago Mr. Watkins was with the Sullivan Hardware Company for thirteen years.

## Northern N. C.-Virginia Division S. T. A. To Meet in Greensboro, N. C., October 16th

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its Fall Meeting at the Sedgefield Inn, six miles south of Greensboro, N. C., October 16th, at 10 a. m.

The meeting will be devoted primarily to discussion, but will include short talks by E. M. Holt, president of the Association, and J. O. Thomas, Marshall Field & Co., who will talk on "Building a Personnel Program in Textile Plants."

L. V. Andrews, superintendent of the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mills, will lead the discussion on Carding and Spinning, and J. R. Copeland, superintendent E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C., will lead the Weaving discussion.

New officers will be elected at this meeting.

Questions for discussion on Carding and Spinning will include the following:

1. What has been your experience with synthetic rubber top rolls for spinning frames?
2. What results have you obtained with long draft roving frames with regard to evenness and breaking strength? How does long draft roving compare with the conventional draft roving?
3. What changes of settings are required in the card room when running cut-staple rayons?
4. What has been your experience with this year's crop of cotton, and in what proportions are you mixing it with the old cotton?

Questions for discussion on Weaving follow:

1. What advantages, if any, have been found in the installation of the energy drive for looms?
2. What is the best method of preventing wavy marks when weaving rayon or silk, and what has been your experience with automatic let-off to prevent this trouble?
3. What methods do you use in cleaning looms, both when the loom is running and when the warp runs out? How often do you clean the loom when it is running?
4. What system of storing filling in the weave room, for immediate use by the battery hand or weaver, have you found to be most convenient and economical.

# CLINTON STARCHES

**FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES**

Manufactured by

## Clinton Company

**CLINTON, IOWA**

**QUALITY**
**SERVICE**

## HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

for Rayon and Wool Blends

### HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St. Boston

*Write or Phone Our Southern Representative*

**JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.**

### Hosiery Industry Conference Program Announced

The Hosiery Industry Conference, under the auspices of all the National Associations, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, October 14th and 15th, and the following program will be in effect:

#### Thursday, October 14th, 10 A. M., Jade Room (Third Floor)

Opening Remarks—William H. Gosch, President, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

#### Announcements.

"Readjustments in the Management of Industry," Arthur D. Whiteside, President, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

How Can the Costing Practices of the Industry Be Improved? Discussion to be led by Otto C. Semonson, Ernst & Ernst.

What Do the Hosiery Statistics Show? A discussion of the current year's data and the future indications.

Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Astor Gallery (Third Floor).

#### 2 P. M., Jade Room (Third Floor)

"New Tendies in Marketing and Distribution," Harold W. Brightman, Vice-President, L. Bamberger & Co., Chairman, Merchandising Division, NRDGA.

How Can the Hosiery Industry Improve and Strengthen Its Trade Practices? (1) Report on recent survey with reference to marking of irregulars; (2) Report on recent survey with reference to returns; (3) Can a code of accepted practices be made effective by voluntary

agreement? (4) What benefits would accrue from a code evolved under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission? (5) Shall the subject of a code be explored by a special committee created for that purpose?

#### Friday, October 15th, 9:30 A. M., Jade Room (Third Floor)

(Note: Separate full-fashioned and seamless conferences will be conducted simultaneously, each dealing with problems particularly concerning these two major divisions of the industry. Attendance at these sessions will be restricted to hosiery manufacturers.)

Full-Fashioned Conference, Jade Room (Third Floor), Chairman, William H. Gosch. (1) How to Advance Standards of Construction and Inspection for Ladies' Full-Fashioned Hosiery.

Seamless Conference, Le Perroquet Suite (Fourth Floor), Chairman, John Wyckoff Mettler. (1) Report of special committee appointed by the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association to investigate patents covering the use of laid-in elastic on multifeed ribbers—J. E. Baker, Committee Chairman. (2) Prevailing wage practices. (3) Operation of the Japanese Quota Agreement.

Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Astor Gallery (Third Floor).

#### 2 P. M., Jade Room (Third Floor)

What May Be Expected in Hours and Wages Legislation? (1) What happened at the last session of Congress? (2) What to expect at the next session of Congress.

Recent Labor Developments in the Hosiery Industry.

**3 MANUFACTURING PLANTS**  
— Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia

**6 REPAIR SHOPS**  
— Fall River, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta, Greenville, and Dallas, Texas

**7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS**  
— Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta, Greenville and Dallas, Texas

#### THIS IS THE STORY OF

*Ashworth*  
**PIONEERS IN  
CARD CLOTHING**

The 3 manufacturing plants assure an uninterrupted supply of Ashworth products. The 7 distributing points make these products readily available to the whole textile industry and the 6 repair shops facilitate prompt and efficient reclothing service.

In short, 367 means card clothing satisfaction to you.

**ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Woolen Div., AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.**

FALL RIVER, WORCESTER, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE, ATLANTA AND GREENVILLE

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas

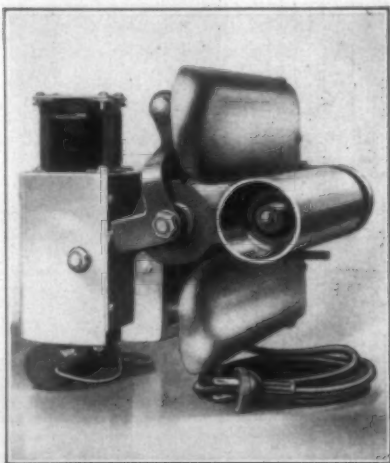
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Mapping Machinery . . . Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes . . . Lickorin Wire and Garnet Wire . . . Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire . . . Lickorin Reelers and Top Flats Reelers.

# WHAT'S NEW

## In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

### New Butterworth Electric Cloth Guider

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, have just announced their latest development in machines for the guiding of cloth. It is a



solenoid type electric guider.

The new guider is said to operate efficiently on cloth running up to 300 yards per minute. The guider has few moving parts and all parts subject to wear have oilless bearings.

The makers state that an entirely new type of electrical contact was designed to operate the guider. A movement of 1/64th of an inch is required to make and break the electrical contact. Once adjusted, this contact

never needs to be reset. It is completely sealed.

The electrical operating unit of this new guider can be supplied to take the place of the valve mechanism of the Foxwell air guiders which the company has made for more than 20 years. About one-half hour is required to change air guiders to the electric type. There are no holes to be drilled.

At the present time, the company is supplying the new electrical guiders only for 110 volt 50-60 cycle alternating current operation. Within a few months, however, it is planned to market electric guiders for practically any voltage and cycles; also for direct current operation.

### Mordant Yellow OD

Mordant Yellow OD is a new chrome yellow, manufactured by General Aniline Works and offered to the trade by General Dyestuff Corporation, who say that it may be dyed either chrometopped, chromate or on a chrome mordant and produces bright, reddish yellow shades of very good fastness properties. Dyed according to the silk white method, it exhausts very well and leaves silk effects clean. It is of good solubility and is not precipitated by acid; Mordant Yellow OD is, therefore, very suitable for machine dyeing.

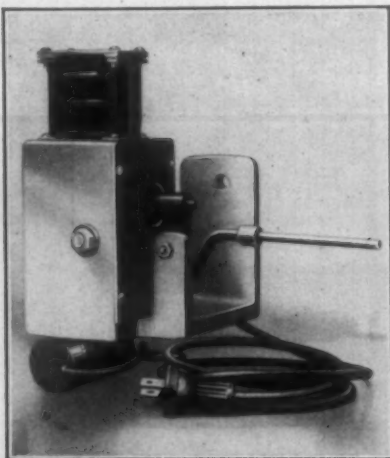
### A New Printing Lacquer

A new Printing Lacquer, said to be of unusual flexibility and adhesion, has been placed on the market by H. V. Walker Company of Elizabeth, N. J.

This new lacquer is suitable for printing on rayon and acetate silk, crepe rayon and also on oiled silk and pliofilm.

Among other features of this printing lacquer is its ease of application; and also that it is washable, according to the makers.

Walker's printing lacquer is available in black, white, aluminum and in colors.



### New "Stackracks"

The problem of storing doffing boxes or filled spool trays waiting for collection and transfer is solved by the new "Stackrack," according to the manufacturer, Stackbin Corporation, Providence, R. I.

The "Stackrack" is said to be a strong welded channel and angle steel



frame, easily assembled, into which boxes slide like drawers. It is sturdily built so that bolting to the floor is not required. Boxes stored in "Stackacks," the manufacturer points out, run no danger of spilling.

The new product is made in any size to fit boxes and trays of all weights and shapes.

### New Softing and Finishing Agent

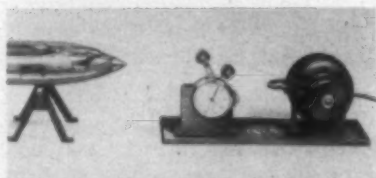
General Dyestuff Corporation announces the release of a new softening and finishing agent for rayon and cotton of IG manufacture under the name of Soromine S.

It is particularly recommended for rayon crepe, hosiery and mercerized embroidery yarns. When used in the dyebath, it has the property of going on the fibre substantively with the dyestuff. It is very resistant to hard water, organic acids and resists rinsing. It is said to be particularly suited for softening fabrics or knitted materials of cuprammonium rayon. 3-5 ozs. per 100 gals. of dye-liquor are usually sufficient.

### Tensiometer Developed By U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Another contribution of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. engineers is the "U S Tensiometer" which is said to accurately measure the tension of rayon and silk yarn in tension shuttles. Developed for use with U S Jackson and unit positive tension eyes, the U S Tensiometer allows definite measurement of tension and the adjustment of these mechanical tension shuttles to a given pull. For example: if a mill finds the best work is done at 5 gram pull, the Tensiometer shows whether the tension is too heavy or too light. The necessary adjustments are made by the adjusting screws in the shuttle eyes until the 5 gram pull is shown, say the makers.

Similarly, when a mill changes from one denier rayon to another, the



Tensiometer shows what tension eye adjustments should be made—thus taking the "guess" out of shuttle adjustments and making uniform weaving a certainty.

To operate the Tensiometer, it is simply necessary to place the shuttle on the two movable standards which line up the shuttle, plug the cord from the motor into a light socket setting the motor in operation, place the filling around the arms of the Tensiometer and drop the end over the revolving spool. The Tensiometer will register the pull immediately. The tension in the shuttle eye can be easily adjusted until the desired grams of pull is registered on the dial.

### New E-C Cord Multi-V Belt

The new E-C Cord Multi-V Belt was announced recently by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

Precision-built, the close matching of the belts used in multiple, it is pointed out, equalizes the strain and load-carrying on all the belts of the assembly, prolongs their life, and produces a better and more efficient drive.

The load on the new belt is carried entirely by a layer of heavy, low-stretch, high-tensile cord, placed in a neutral section between rubber high tension and high compression sec-

tions, according to the makers, and surface wear is taken by an elastic fabric envelope with the weave on the bias. Such construction, along with close matching, make the E-C Cord Multi-V Belt the best Goodyear has ever produced, designers say.

### New Link-Belt Book On Friction Clutches

A 16-page illustrated list-price catalog No. 1532 on friction clutches has been completed by Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and is now available for distribution.

Besides giving sizes, dimensions, weights, horsepower ratings, and other pertinent tabular data on both Meeseco and Twyncone types of clutches, the book devotes two pages to the subject of how to select and order the right clutch for the service.

To obtain a copy, address the nearest Link-Belt office, asking for Book No. 1352.

### New NEMA Publications

Two new publications have been issued by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association—the Industrial Control Standards, Pub. No. 37-44, and Instructions for Care and Operation of Transformers, Pub. No. 37-46.

The first of these pamphlets covers industrial control equipment and includes all material that was in the previous publication, and all changes and additions that have been made up to date. It has been rearranged so as to facilitate its use. Of particular interest is the new section dealing with the types of resistors to be used on the different applications, such as coal mining machinery, woodworking machinery, etc. There is also more complete information on auto transformers and reactors.

The second pamphlet deals with instructions for care and operation of transformers, both distribution and power. It contains the material, somewhat revised, that was last published in 1931.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, 155 E. 44th street, New York.

### New Hard-Facing Procedure Booklet

The Linde Air Products Company, Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon

Corporation, announces the publication of a folder, entitled "Steel Hard-Facing Procedure." This pamphlet has been reprinted from the April, 1937, issue of *Oxy-Acetylene Tips*, and presents detailed instructions for applying the hard-facing material, Haynes Stellite, to steel wearing surfaces.

Illustrations, sketches, and a new, simplified step-by-step procedure should enable any welding operator to hard-face steel with good results, according to the publishers.

Copies are available without charge or obligation from any office of The Linde Air Products Company.

### New Constant Level Oiler

Trico Fuse Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., announces a new line of constant level oilers known as the Levomatic for automatically maintaining an accurate level of oil in ring and ball bearings of motors, line shafts, pumps, and other machinery having oil wells. As oil is consumed in the bearing chamber, it is automatically replaced with fresh oil from the reservoir.

According to the manufacturers, there are no delicate parts to become out of order, and no attention is required after the Levomatic is installed except to refill the reservoir periodically. The clear glass reservoir is screwed to the solid bronze cadmium-plated fitting; therefore, can be removed and conveniently refilled. This feature is said to be especially valuable where installations are in dark or hard-to-get-at places.

Levomatic Oilers are said to be primarily designed for low cost applications on small bearings and to give a modern, mechanical touch to any machine to which they are applied.

### Johnson Friction Clutches Leaflet

The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, Manchester, Conn., announce the publication of a four-page leaflet on Johnson Friction Clutches. According to the publishers, all improvements of the past several years are listed, embracing change of material in several parts to Molybdenum and chrome nickel steels.



# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 503 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark - - - President and Managing Editor

Junius M. Smith - Vice-President and Business Manager

B. Ellis Royal - - - - - Associate Editor

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance - - - - -	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union - - - - -	4.00
Single Copies - - - - -	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## The Contract is the Thing

**T**HE policy of the C. I. O. organizers can be briefly stated as "The contract is the thing."

Steve Nance, who has charge of the Southern area, is reported to have told a friend "All we're now trying to do is to get mills to sign a contract, and any kind of a contract will do. We will attend to changing the terms as renewals come around."

The organizers try to bluff and coerce mills into signing a one-sided contract, including the check-off, but when bluffs and coercion fail they will take any kind of a contract which they can secure, even to a signed agreement that the mill management will confer with the C. I. O. representatives. "The contract is the thing" even though it amount to nothing at the start. The absurdities to which they will go when a mill refuses to sign an agreement of their preparation is shown by the following paragraph from a contract signed by a mill at Nashville, Tenn.:

Overtime shall be paid to productive employees only (i.e., those referred to in sub-section (b), just supra), and this at the rate of time and one-half, it being understood, however, that in emergencies or in order to insure continuity of production in other departments, necessary overtime work shall be paid at the regular rates. Overtime rate shall be paid for work on Sundays and on New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The mill has been showing this contract, which provides for overtime on Sundays and holidays, and laughing about it, but they have allowed "the camel to get his head in the tent" and he will constantly push further in until the tent is no longer in the possession of the owner.

The fact that one of these one-sided elections has been held and that the employees under persuasion, coercion and, possibly, bribery has indicated that the C. I. O. representatives are to be their bargaining agency does not make necessary or advisable the signing of any contract.

If a man claims the right to park his car in front of your house and a judge rules that he has that right, you submit to his parking but you do not enter into any written or signed agreement with him.

When the employees have voted that the C. I. O. is to be their bargaining agency, a mill is forced to meet the C. I. O. representatives, but there is no obligation to sign any agreement relative to such meeting.

The mill under such circumstances is forced to consider demands relative to wages, hours and working conditions but is not obligated to grant any of the demands.

The C. I. O. have put out the report that they would not seek any check-off agreements but we have on our desk a copy of a contract which they have been trying to force a mill to sign and it contains the check-off and the closed shop.

Up to the present time about ten cotton mills, most of them very small plants, have signed C. I. O. agreements, and in two of those plants the employees themselves are fighting the C. I. O. in an effort to get out of their clutches.

"The contract is the thing" as far as the C. I. O. organizers are concerned and they will accept anything to which there is a signature attached.

Fortunately their game is known and they have met with little success.

## The Business Outlook

**T**HE recent rapid decline in stocks has thrown fear of another depression into the hearts of business men, but there seems to be little basis for any such alarm.

One analyst shows that recently enacted Government regulation and the margin requirement of the Securities Board have made the market very vulnerable to any concerted selling of stocks and has removed the cushion which formerly resulted from a multitude of purchases by small investors.

It is also interesting to read the opinion of those who specialize in making studies of business conditions and trends.

Roger Babson in his report of October 1st says:

People overlook the fact that when completing one of its intermediate swings the market may appear to disregard fundamentals. Nevertheless those fundamentals are still in control. They point to continuance of the business uptrend. It should be resumed, with the turn for the better appearing probably before October is completed.

Powerful economic and monetary forces remain quietly at work making for higher rather than lower commodity prices on the average. Rising costs; increasing purchasing power; the world inflation trend; record supplies and production of gold—these are a few of the bullish influences on commodity prices.

The Brookmire Service said in its report of October 2nd:

With the lessening of panicky psychology, a calmer view of the outlook is being restored. Beyond a temporary extension of the current business readjustment, the longer-term course of activity is seen to remain upward, with the additional favorable factor that Government influence is now apparently on the side of restoring confidence.

The current outlook remains one of longer-term progress, while stock prices are unusually low in relation to earnings, and dividend returns are high, compared to bond yields.

Indications, while not precluding sharp minor setbacks, point towards formation of a base for renewal of the uptrend.

The International Textile Apparel Analysis said on October 2nd:

The general credit picture does not indicate that a long period of stormy weather is in store for business.

A business cycle does not end without short-term money rates exceeding long-term rates, and this has not happened as yet.

There is justification for believing that the rising trend of world prices, which began in March, 1933, should continue for several years longer, irrespective of any intermediary reactions such as have occurred since March of this year. Further temporary irregularity would not prevent the long-term advance.

With election years ahead to test the position of the Democratic party, continued Government stimulation to business can hardly fail to materialize at any real sign of recession, even though the form of this stimulation can not be predicted exactly at present.

### C. I. O. Buys a Hosiery Mill

**A** NEWSPAPER dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., states that the C. I. O. has purchased a knitting mill.

The story says:

L. G. Griffith, beset by labor troubles, proposed turning over his \$20,000 hosiery plant to striking C. I. O. employees.

Three employees took him up, formed a \$25,000 corporation, and made themselves president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the new concern.

Contented, too, was the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which signed a contract with the new company.

Back at work, equally happy, were the 45 workers who struck. They returned to their place of employment with a five per cent salary increase.

"I'm out—I'll only act as sales agent for what the mill produces," said Griffith.

This will be an interesting situation to watch and if John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. wish to purchase a few cotton mills, we think that it can be arranged.

We wonder what the C. I. O. employees expect to get for their \$25,000. Do they expect to earn dividends? If by increasing wages and reducing the amount of work done by each employee, profits are eliminated and there are no accumulations from which to pay dividends upon the \$25,000, will they reduce wages or will they be willing to forego dividends?

If Sales Agent L. G. Griffith demands a larger salary will they meet with him, and, if so, what will happen? Will they fire him if he does a sit-down strike and refuses to sell any more hosiery until his pay is raised?

The C. I. O. has a mill and the C. I. O. now faces a test of the admonition, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

### The Real Question

**D**URING the past few weeks many have said to us, "What are they going to do to Senator Black?"

Our reply to such questions has been, "We are not interested in that but are interested in what Justice Black is going to do to us."

As a Senator, Mr. Black was extremely unfair to industry and business and apparently had no consideration for any element of fairness.

It was because of his partisan attitude and his willingness to do injury to industry and business that he was placed upon the United States Supreme Court.

The real question today is what Justice Black is going to do, and yet there are very few who believe that he will allow either the law or the Constitution to stand in his way when an opportunity, for injuring industry and business, presents itself.

### Professor Predicts Higher Prices

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Harvard professor, has issued a statement which says that monetary and financial factors warrant expectation of further upswing of "at least another 50 per cent or so" in commodity prices with the current reaction an intermediate zig-zag that cannot necessarily indicate that the rising trend has stopped.

**SELF-SEALED**


Designed with removable labyrinth felt seal entirely within confines of extra wide inner and outer rings to avoid injury, these "Greaseal" Precision Bearings, with large grease capacity, assure superior performance. Write for Catalog.

**NORMA-HOFFMANN**  
PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD CONN. U.S.A.

**UNDERWRITERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND DEALERS  
IN  
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SECURITIES**

**Bonds—Debentures—Preferred and Common Stocks**

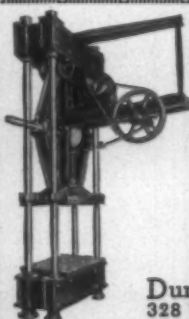
It has been our privilege to serve the manufacturing interests of the Southeast for the past eighteen years in furthering development of the textile industry.

We solicit every opportunity to confer with textile executives and individual investors pertaining to financial programs.

**R. S. DICKSON & CO.**

Charlotte

New York Chicago Richmond Raleigh Columbia



**BALING PRESS**

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

**Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.**  
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**IF IT'S PAPER**  
*Send Us Your Order*

Cloth Winding Boards  
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper  
Toilet Tissues  
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**

GREENSBORO, N.C. GREENVILLE, S.C.

# Mill News Items

**RICHMOND, VA.**—Pannill Knitting Co., Inc., Martinsville, has certified to a change of capital stock from 6,000 shares no par to \$600,000 of common shares.

**INMAN, S. C.**—An extensive modernization program has been completed at the Inman Mills which included the installation of 10,000 Saco-Lowell long draft spindles, which are equipped with S. K. F. bearings. All of the frames had individual G. E. motors and V-belt drives.

**WADESBORO, N. C.**—At the Wade Manufacturing Company an improvement program has been finished, including installation of new cleaners for the picker and napper departments. The Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company has installed a new dyeing unit.

**WILSON, N. C.**—Fire broke out in the factory of the Osterneck Bag and Bagging Company here and gutted the building from end to end.

The fire, of undetermined origin, caused damage estimated between \$30,000 and \$45,000.

**MARTINSVILLE, VA.**—With E. A. Sale, head of the company, the Sale Knitting Company is a newly organized concern here which will engage in the manufacture of underwear.

The company has a capitalization of \$250,000.

**HIGH POINT, N. C.**—Installation of a two-pier package dyeing machine and sample machine is being made at the Cloverdale Dye Works by Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company. They have also purchased several package carriers and other auxiliary equipment for their dyehouse.

**LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C.**—A newly organized company here is the Tolar Cotton Company, Robeson County, which will operate a cotton mill. The new concern is capitalized at \$50,000. The new company is headed by F. L. Tolar and W. E. McGoogan.

**BELMONT, N. C.**—Knit Products Corporation, Belmont, N. C., hosiery manufacturer, has filed a Securities Act registration statement with the SEC for 1,500 shares of \$100 par 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock to be offered to the public at \$100 through an underwriter yet to be named. Proceeds will be used for machinery, plant and working capital.

**MARIANNA, FLA.**—Plans are said to be going forward here for the establishment of a hosiery mill. It is understood that a representative of one of the country's largest hosiery manufacturing concerns has been here investigating details in regard to establishing a unit here.

Tom Yancey, secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, states that he has been in direct touch with the officials of this large hosiery manufacturing concern and that definite plans are being made to secure the industry.

# Mill News Items

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, manufacturers of hosiery yarns, 10s to 30s, using 14,364 spindles, in order to bring the plant to the most modern type, has begun the installation of new long draft spinning equipment. Other modern improvements are being made at the plant.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Safety Director W. L. McCollum of the State Industrial Commission said district safety awards went to Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, and Republic No. 2 Cotton Mill, Great Falls.

Awards were made at the regular meeting of Catawba Safety Council at Lancaster.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The addition to Mathews Mill, at Greenwood, will be ready for occupancy early in 1938, it is stated.

A number of new operatives' houses, said to number 100 or more, are also nearing completion.

UNION, MISS.—A silk throwing company is expected to occupy the new mill building to be built here at a cost of \$35,000. The name of the company is to be withheld temporarily.

The town council and a committee of local citizens secured permission to arrange a bond issue of \$35,000 for the construction of the one-story building, in which around 20,000 square feet of floor space will be provided.

WARE, MISS.—John Skinner, treasurer of the Otis Company, largest textile plant here, employing 550 persons, has announced sale of the mill to Southern interests.

Skinner announced the plant was sold for \$50,000 with stock to be sold as of value of November 8th. Skinner said the awning business and dyeing equipment not included in the sale would be transferred to the company's Greenville, N. H., plant.

The treasurer declined to say whether the plant would continue operating in Ware.

Skinner said the plant was bought by Edward T. Heitzberg, Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Paul A. Redmond, Birmingham, Ala.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—The entire stock of the Roane Textile Mills here has been purchased by Norman Simpson, local man, according to an announcement which has just been made.

These mills have been closed for several weeks and Mr. Simpson stated that he expected to reopen the mills within two weeks and would employ a number of operatives on both day and night shifts.

In the future the mills will be operated under the name of the Tennessee Valley Textile Mills, Mr. Simpson states.

The Roane Textile Mills have been engaged in the manufacture of broad silks, using 40 looms.

S. Rieback of New York City has been its president, with Norman Simpson, the new owner, superintendent.

## Economy plus Efficiency

### WHALEBONE

#### LEATHER BELTING

A high speed, general utility waterproof belt for regular drives made in all widths from first quality packer steer hides.

Every delivery of Whalebone is factory tested assuring positive drive control, perfect balance, high coefficient of friction and minimum stretch.

Today is the time to investigate the power saving features of Whalebone leather belt. Address the makers for further information.



### CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



A CURE  
FOR  
SOFT FLOORS



Established 1918

## Mi-CLEANSER

For better textile mill scrubbing! Less water : no rinse : faster : greater safety : harder floors : last longer : clean easier. Full information is yours for the asking.

THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Rayon Consumption Trend Continues Upward

The rayon industry is an ideal example of a "growth" industry. Consumption of non-acetate yarn increased from 8,718,000 pounds in 1920 to 297,631,000 pounds in 1936, or at an annual rate of 11.4 per cent. Even the depression could not stop the growth of rayon consumption. In 1932, the nadir of the depression, rayon consumption was 16 per cent higher than in 1929. Consumption in 1936 was 127 per cent above 1929 levels.

The expansion in the use of rayon was accompanied and stimulated by a steady decline in its price. From 1920 to the depression low in 1933, the price of 150 denier rayon fell from \$4.93 a pound to 52 cents, or 89 per cent. As the technological problems of production were solved and costs of manufacture reduced, producers lowered the price of rayon to encourage its use. Currently, although demand is maintaining factory operations at capacity, the price of rayon is being held at 63 cents a pound. The recent reduction of 3 cents a pound, not in rayon yarn but in rayon staple fiber, continues the policy of producers in keeping prices at levels which would insure an expanding volume of sales.

Rayon has cut seriously into the consumption of silk. The substitution of rayon for silk has been facilitated by a steady improvement in the quality of rayon yarns and fabrics. More recently the development of rayon staple fiber has enabled rayon to encroach on the field of wool. No nearby price change appears probable, but rayon consumption seems destined to reach still higher levels.—*Brookmire Economic Service.*

## Willis, Eaton, and Moore Publish Textile Text Books

Two new textbooks on textiles, "Roving Frames," by Willis, Eaton, and Moore, and "Cotton Opening, Cleaning and Picking," by Willis and Moore, are recently off the press. G. H. Dunlap, Gaston, Gage, W. G. Day and W. G. Blair, of the Clemson Textile School, Clemson College, S. C., assisted in the preparation of the technical sections of these books.

These two books are part of a series of six texts on cotton manufacturing. Another book of this series, "Cotton Carding," by Willis and Moore, was published last summer.

These three books should be of special value to teachers and students who are interested in vocational classes in textiles. Copies can be obtained from H. H. Willis, Clemson, S. C.

These texts are sponsored by The Textile Foundation and were prepared under the general supervision of a committee of textile school deans and under the direct supervision of H. H. Willis, Dean of the Clemson Textile School.

R. K. Eaton is head of the Department of Carding and Spinning of the Clemson Textile School. Miss Vernetta B. Moore is a specialist in educational methods.

## OBITUARY

### JOHN F. SCOTT

Reidsville, N. C.—John F. Scott, formerly one of the leading cotton mill superintendents of the South, died at Reidsville, N. C., on October 4th. Mr. Scott was a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School and taught in that institution for several years. During his career in the South he was superintendent of a number of mills including Springstein, Henrietta, and Edna. He is survived by his widow, mother and a daughter.

### W. J. CLIFFORD

Piedmont, S. C.—W. J. (Pat) Clifford, prominent lifelong resident of Piedmont, died suddenly at his home this week.

Mr. Clifford was retired from his position as foreman of the weave room at Piedmont Manufacturing Company last month after 53 years of continuous service at the plant. He was the oldest resident, in point of service, in the mill community.

Mr. Clifford was an active member of the Piedmont Methodist Church and member of the Woodmen of the World.

## Coming Textile Events

### OCTOBER 9

Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association Fall Meeting at Erwin Auditorium, West Durham, N. C.

Southeastern Section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Fall Meeting in La-Grange, Ga.

### OCTOBER 14-15

Hosiery Industry Conference, under auspices of all associations, in New York City.

### OCTOBER 16

Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of Southern Textile Association Fall Meeting at the Sedgfield Inn, Greensboro, N. C., 10 A. M.

### OCTOBER 23

South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association at Greenville, S. C., Poinsett Hotel, 10 A. M.

### NOVEMBER 4-5

North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association Annual Convention at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

### NOVEMBER 6

Piedmont Section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, at Pinehurst, N. C.

### DECEMBER 3-4

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Annual Meeting and Convention at Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Comer Jennings Made President of Cowikee Mills

L. Comer Jennings, for many years vice-president of Cowikee Mills, was elected to the presidency at a meeting of directors last week. He succeeds Donald Comer, who has held the office since the mill was organized in 1909.

Mr. Comer will serve as chairman of the board of directors. Other directors are Comer Jennings, A. C. Mitchell, F. W. Jennings, H. C. Holleman, Mrs. Donald Comer, Thomas Bowron, Birmingham, and I. F. Blue, Union Springs, were elected vice-presidents, and W. C. Glenn, Eufaula, secretary. Tyson Smith was elected assistant secretary.

J. D. Green has become superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) unit of the Springs Cotton Mills. Mr. Green was formerly superintendent of the Bamberg and Orangeburg units of the Santee Mills.

W. B. Shannon, who has held the position of superintendent of the weaving division of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Leaksville, N. C., unit of Marshall Field & Co., has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the spinning division of Mill No. 3 of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company at Charlotte, N. C.

### PLAYFUL PICKINGS From the Manufacturers' Press

The minister arose to address his congregation. "There is a certain man among us today who is flirting with another man's wife," he declared. "Unless he puts five dollars in the collection, his name will be read from the pulpit."

When the collection plate came in, there were fifteen five-dollar bills, and a two-dollar one with this note attached:

"Other three pay day."

\* \* \*

Along a country road came a \$7,000 limousine. As it caught up with a small car, the owner of the big car could not resist the temptation to slow down and jolly the other driver a bit.

"Heavens, man," he said, "what is it about your car that makes such a dreadful, rattling sound?"

"That? Oh, that's the \$6,500 jingling in my pocket," replied the small car driver.—*Avondale Sun*.

\* \* \*

Doctor: "You are suffering from indigestion. Drink a glass of hot water every morning."

Patient: "I've been doing that for some time, doctor, only my landlady calls it coffee."—*Bibb Recorder*.

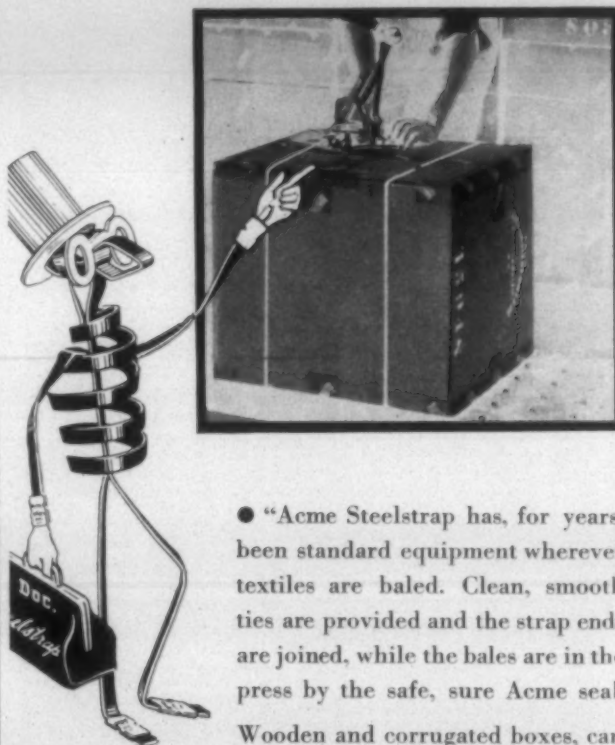
\* \* \*

"I don't often eat such a dinner as I've had today," complimented the important guest.

"We don't either," rejoined the small son of the house.—*The Staley Journal*.

## "Acme Steelstrap

ASSURES  
SAFETY, ECONOMY, SPEED  
—in the shipment of CARTONS, BOXES,  
PACKAGES as well as BALES"



● "Acme Steelstrap has, for years, been standard equipment wherever textiles are baled. Clean, smooth ties are provided and the strap ends are joined, while the bales are in the press by the safe, sure Acme seal.

Wooden and corrugated boxes, cartons and bundles strapped with ACME Steelstrap are 'Bound to Get There.' Shipping costs and damage claims are reduced. Safety from pilferage is increased.

Safer, more economical, faster shipping has been accomplished by many branches of the textile industry—My Second Strap-Book tells how it was done. Mail the coupon, today, for your FREE copy. It may be the means of making important savings in your shipping department."

Doc. Steelstrap

## ACME STEEL COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: 2827 Archer Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Branches and Sales Offices in Principal Cities

ACME STEEL COMPANY, 2827 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Please send me a copy of "My Second Strap-Book."

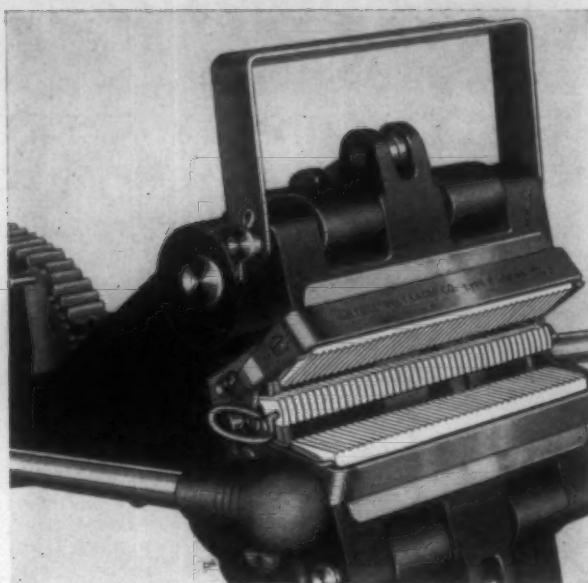
☐ Without any obligation, please have Doc. Steelstrap diagnose our case.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## Safety Portable Lacer

**SAVES  
AT LEAST  
25%  
ON  
BELT LACING  
COSTS**

See those ribbed jaws! They contact the belt hooks only. All pressure is on the hooks—none on the belt. Thus hooks may be sunk below the surface of the belt. The resulting joint is smoother, stronger and lasts at least 25% longer. Safety Belt Hooks and Safety Portable Lacers are used in hundreds of industry's leading plants because they save time and money and do a better job. Write for details of trial offer.

SAFETY BELT-LACER CO., Toledo, Ohio

# Sterling Ring Travelers

**RE M I N D E R S**

Heavier Travelers are usually required for a better grade of stock, coarser yarn, putting more twist in the yarn, running without separators or using old rings.

*Call Our Southern Representatives*

**GEORGE W. WALKER**  
Box 78  
Greenville, S. C.

**D. J. QUILLLEN**  
Box 443  
Spartanburg, S. C.

## STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.

### FALL RIVER, MASS.

## Victor-Monaghan To Curtail

The Victor-Monaghan Company of Greenville, S. C., recently posted notice at all of its units of a 20 to 30 per cent curtailment of operations. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of print cloths. Leading the way for similar action by other producers in its field, the company believes that contraction of output at this time is necessary to check the decline of market prices, and re-establish buyers' confidence in prices.

## Crown Cotton Mills Officers Re-elected

Dalton, Ga.—All officers and directors of the Crown Cotton Mills were re-elected for another year at the annual meeting of stockholders here.

Officers of the mill are: G. W. Hamilton, president; C. L. Hamilton, vice-president and treasurer; H. C. Hamilton, secretary. Members of the board of directors include the officers and T. R. Preston and I. G. Phillips, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; S. T. Jones and W. M. Patton, of Sweetwater, Tenn., and H. M. Pitts, of Atlanta.

## Carolina Firms Given Government Contracts

Washington.—Announcement of Government contract awards to two North Carolina and four South Carolina firms was made by the Labor Department. The contracts were:

North Carolina: Randolph Mills, Franklinville, cotton prints, \$34,180.

South Carolina: Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., Rock Hill, cotton cloth, \$24,143; Nantex Manufacturing Company, Saluda, cotton shorts, \$75,600; Union Bleachery, Greenville, and Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, handkerchiefs, \$22,306.

Acceptance of contracts brings firms within the provisions of the Walsh-Healy act setting up wage-hour standards for Government contract holders.

## Mooresville Cotton Appeals NLRB Ruling

Mooresville, N. C.—Mooresville Cotton Mills of Mooresville, N. C., is challenging the right of National Labor Relations Board to adjudge its labor disputes, in appeal before U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va. It is appealing from action of the board ruling that the company discriminated against union men, dismissed because of alleged union activities during a strike at the plant.

Following argument, the court reserved its decision. The company contends its product is intrastate in character, although admitted sales were interstate in character.

## Carry-Over Is Slightly Less

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that stocks of American cotton August 1st averaged slightly longer in staple than last year's carryover.

The bureau said the carryover of 4,498,800 bales was the smallest quantity since 1930. It included 4,381,800 bales of American upland, 5,500 of American-Egyptian, and 111,500 of foreign growth.

Of the upland cotton, the bureau said 79 per cent was tenderable on futures contracts, compared with 83 per cent last year. Nearly 50 per cent of the total extra white and white American upland cotton was middling or above in grade; 27 per cent strict low middling or low middling; and 2 per cent strict good ordinary or good ordinary. Colored cottons constituted 20 per cent of the upland carryover. About 1 per cent was below grade.

In staple lengths, cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch accounted for 14 per cent this year, compared with 10 per cent last year; cotton  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 31-32-inch amounted to 56 per cent as against 67 per cent last year, and cotton an inch or longer comprised 30 per cent, compared with 23 per cent last year.

### Victoria Mills Mortgage Paid

Rock Hill, S. C.—The mortgage held by the conservator-receivers of the Central Union Bank against the Victoria Cotton Mills of Rock Hill has been marked satisfied, Walter M. Dunlap, attorney for the mill, said. He said the original mortgage and interest of \$83,000 was completely paid when the bank recently accepted a \$23,000 final payment on the debt and as \$1,200 was paid as attorneys' fees.

Foreclosure proceedings brought against the mill in November, 1935, were halted by Judge J. Henry Johnson when he granted an injunction and allowed the mill a year and a half to pay the indebtedness. About a month ago, the conservator-receivers refused to accept final payment on the mortgage. Mr. Dunlap said, unless \$5,000 were tendered along with it for attorneys' fees. Judge A. L. Gaston signed an order then requiring the bank to accept the payment and setting the attorney fee item at \$1,200.

The conservator-receivers served notice of their intention to appeal, Mr. Dunlap stated, but abandoned it when the Victoria tendered them the total amount due with the statement that if Judge Gaston's order were sustained no interest would be paid from the date of tender.

### \$400 Worth of Jewelry Taken From Monaghan Office Vault Recovered

Greenville, S. C.—About \$400 worth of the jewelry that was taken from the Victor-Monaghan mill office vault in a robbery August 13th was recovered in Kings Mountain, N. C., Sheriff John A. Martin announced.

The jewelry recovered included a pearl necklace, two pins, one ring and seven small diamonds.

Chief of Police W. J. Tapp, of Greer, got information as to the possible location of the jewelry and he and Sheriff Martin and Deputies Sam T. Pollard and Frank Reid went to Kings Mountain and got the articles. Sheriff Martin said the pieces of jewelry had been given to some persons at Kings Mountain soon after the robbery.

Some of the stolen jewelry and all of the approximately \$250,000 worth of valuable papers taken from the vault were recovered by the sheriff and his deputies several weeks ago. W. C. Williams, white man, is being held in county jail on five charges of grand larceny in connection with the robbery. Officers are still searching for Earl G. Walls, who has named in the warrant with Williams.

## Fiba-Weld SLIP-PROOF FINISH



### for SILKS-RAYONS-ACETATES

Today's big finishing news in Silk, Rayon and Acetate is "slip-proofing," to set fibres permanently against slipping, sagging, fraying or pulling apart at seams. Onyx FIBA-WELD Finish gives effective slip-proofing, plus a beautiful, soft, flexible texture and full, silky hand. Dry cleaning actually improves effect. Withstands several washings. Minimizes shrinking and stretching. Use FIBA-WELD for slip-proofing and produce better looking, more serviceable fabrics. Send full details for more specific information.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Specialists in Finishing Materials

Midw. Repr., Maher Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Chicago  
Southern Repr., E. W. KLUMPH, Charlotte, N. C.



### for COMPANY HOUSES

REPRESENTS THE BEST OF  
35 YEARS SPECIALIZING IN  
PINE FLOORING MANUFACTURE

•  
LOW FIRST COST — LOW UPKEEP

•  
QUICKLY LAID WITHOUT WASTE

•  
END-MATCHED

•  
Ask for "Lockhart Brand" in Cottage  
and Bungalow Grades

**JACKSON LUMBER COMPANY**

LOCKHART,

ALABAMA

A CROSSETT WATZKE GATES INDUSTRY

**WANTED**—Position by an I. C. S. Graduate, complete cotton manufacturing course, as superintendent yarn mill or overseer spinning large mill. Now employed. Best of references. Address "R. E. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION WANTED**—Overseer spinning can furnish the very best of references. Strictly sober, in good health, willing to work and build up a job. Address "Overseer," care Textile Bulletin.

**WELL EXPERIENCED** Master Mechanic wants position. Can furnish the very best of references. Strictly sober. In good health. Willing to work and build up a job. North or South Carolina preferred. Address "C. L. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

**TRAINED COMPTOMETER OPERATOR** and Bookkeeper available. Graduate Comptometer School of Charlotte. Experienced in all kinds of office work. Can use Dictaphone and Typewriter. Prefer work in vicinity of Charlotte. Address "Comptometer," care Textile Bulletin.

### Needs More Casein

The present monthly production of "Lanital" by the Snia Viscosa is stated to be about 100 tons. Whether it will be possible to increase this quantity will depend on the success achieved in obtaining casein from abroad. Under an order issued by the Ministry of Finance the total quantity permitted to be imported is fixed at 400 tons from which approximately an equivalent quantity of "Lanital" could be made; imports moreover are to be free of duty. In the first four months of this year, however, imports have only totaled fifty-five tons, as compared with 305 tons in 1935, and in view of the probable development of synthetic wool production in other countries, and the great demand for casein for aircraft purposes, it seems doubtful whether the total of 400 tons will be obtained. The domestic production of casein is not, it is said, capable of being increased.

### Higher Costs Cut Sales

Reports from Paris state that it has been established by an official inquiry that the increase in the price of material, the rise in wages, the new social burdens, etc., have resulted in such an increase in manufacturing costs in the Lyons clothing industry as to cause customers to reduce the size of their orders or to cease sending them at all. These orders are being lost to Czechoslovakia and Poland. Underclothing is being imported in large quantities from these countries as well as Belgium, Italy and Germany. A considerable number of small works have been established which are managed entirely by foreigners.

# Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
-A-		-J-	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	27
Acme Steel Co.	25	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	11	-K-	
American Blower Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	31
American Casablancas Corp.	—	-L-	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Luttrell & Co., C. E.	29
American Paper Tube Co.	—	-M-	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	McLeod, Inc., Wm.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
Ashworth Bros.	17	Marrow Machine Co., The	—
-B-		-N-	
Bahnson Co.	29	National Oil Products Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	32	National Ring Traveler Co.	23
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	32
Barber-Colman Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	Front Cover
Bismark Hotel	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Bond Co., Chas.	—	Norlander Machine Co.	30
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	22
Brookmire, Inc.	—	-O-	
Brown, David Co.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	4	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	27
-C-		-P-	
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	23	-R-	
Chelsea Hotel	—	Raymond Service, Chas.	29
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	R. I. Tool Co.	—
Clinton Co.	16	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	33
Crespi, Baker & Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	-S-	
Curran & Barry	32	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Cutler Co., Roger W.	2	Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	26
-D-		Schachner Belting Co.	30
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	29	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	32	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	23	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dickson & Co., R. S.	22	Socoy Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	22	Soluel Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Draper Corporation	—	Southern Ry.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	22	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	3	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
-E-		Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	26
Eaton, Paul B.	29	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	32
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	30
Engineering Sales Co.	—	-T-	
Enka, American	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
-F-		Texas Co., The	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	33	Textile Shop, The	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	-U-	
Franklin Process Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
-G-		U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	15
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	-V-	
General Electric Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	30
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	9	Viscose Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	13	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	39
Greenville Belting Co.	—	-W-	
Gulf Refining Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
-H-		Wallerstein Corp.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	32
Hart Products Corp.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	39
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	Back Cover
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	16	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		

# Classified Department

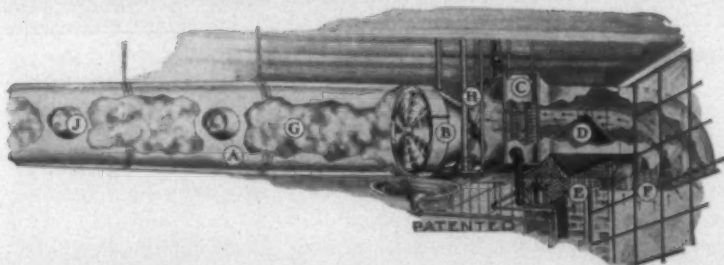
**BARRETT**  
Specification  
**ROOFING**  
**DAUGHTRY**  
SHEET METAL CO.  
1109 E. Trade Charlotte

**Paul B. Eaton**  
PATENT LAWYER  
1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Former Member Examining Corps  
U. S. Patent Office

**WANTED—SCRAP IRON**  
In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.  
**C. E. Luttrell & Co.**  
309 River St.  
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.  
Telephones 672-673

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

## The Bahnson Humiduct



For Humidifying—Heating—Ventilating—Air Conditioning  
**ALL IN ONE UNIT**

*Air Conditioning in industry is growing in importance because of its effect on people, products and profits. It must be considered as one of the essential tools of modern plant operation.*

**THE BAHNSON COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**

SALES ENGINEERS:

D. P. STIMSON  
S. C. STIMSON  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

I. L. BROWN  
886 Drewry St. N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga.

F. S. FRAMBACH  
703 Embree Crescent  
Westfield, N. J.

D. D. SMITH  
906 W. Lovell St.  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

### Ramie Fiber Is Tested For Cigarette Papers

Thunderbolt, Ga.—Possibility that cigarette paper may be made from ramie on a large scale is drawing the attention of cigarette interests and chemists to an experiment with the plant now being conducted at the Georgia State College for Negroes here.

The college, at the suggestion of H. P. Stuekey, in charge of the State Experiment Station at Experiment, Ga., planted a half acre in ramie last year. About 350 pounds were produced and sent to the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, where an experiment is being made with the fiber.

Findings from the experiments have not been divulged. However, cigarette interests have inquired and one concern sent a representative here to get some samples.

The representative told college authorities his company had to import 96 per cent of the material used in

making cigarette paper. He said the company recently spent \$300,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to grow flax in South Carolina for cigarette leaves.

Ramie, a plant common in Asia, is cultivated extensively there for its fiber. It resembles a young oak bush.

### Fund Aids Scouts At Spartan Mill To Buy Uniforms

Spartanburg, S. C.—Members of Troop 10, Boy Scouts of America, at Spartan Mill, are being aided in the purchase of their uniforms and equipment by a fund derived from a recent carnival sponsored by the troop, it was learned from L. T. Cothran, director of the Spartan Mill Community House.

Each member of the troop is allowed \$5 towards the purchase of a uniform, Mr. Cothran said. He pointed out that this method meant that members are required to furnish only two or three dollars for his uniform.

The troop, composed of 32 mem-

**POSITION WANTED** — Superintendent, practical in whole mill; technical education, nine years on combed broadcloth, plain and fancy; also experienced on carded broadcloth, print cloth and sheetings. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

**WIRE OR WRITE US** for competent Southern and Northern Textile Mill Men. Over 40 years in business. Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

bers, won a majority of merit awards and rank advancements of the August court of honor of the Palmetto Scout Council. The awards at that court set a new record for the council, officials said.

### Tubize Grants Licenses

#### To Two Japanese Firms

John E. Bassill, president of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, announced that licenses for pigment viscose rayon yarns had been granted to two Japanese importers. The newest licensees under the Tubize patents are Mitsui & Co., Ltd., and Japan Cotton & Silk Trading Co., Inc.

Mr. Bassill stated that the agreements signed with the two importing houses provided that yarns and staple imported under the licenses be sold for use in cloths for export and not for sale in the domestic market. He stated that his company had decided to grant the licenses to the importers because of the need of mills making cloth for export to obtain yarn and fiber subject to tariff drawback.

Asked if any licenses had been granted as yet to importers of pigment waste, Mr. Bassill said that as yet nothing had been done along that line.

### Hercules Declares

#### Preferred Dividend

Wilmington, Del.—The Board of Directors of Hercules Powder Company, on September 29th, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock. The dividend is payable on November 15th to stockholders of record November 4th.

## Slo-Flo Textile Lubricants

Reduces lubrication cost and insures longer life of machinery. Will not corrode bearings.

Won't spatter or "throw off" and stain goods. Easily spotted out.

Withstands heat and will not thin out. Easy to apply.

Write for catalog.

### SWAN-FINCH OIL CORPORATION

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.  
Representatives in Principal Cities



It's the little things  
that count...



The traveler you use is a little thing, but its performance can make or mar your record of yarn production. Victor Travelers have made good in so many mills that we are confident they can step up your spinning. If they do, they'll save you money. If they don't, it costs you nothing to find out, because we'll send a trial supply free.

#### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.  
P. O. Box 1318  
1733 Inverness Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga. Tel.—Vernon 2330  
173 W. Franklin Ave. Gastonia, N. C. Tel.—247

## Quality and Service PLUS

How about an inquiry?

### SCHACHNER Leather Belting Co.

P. O. Box 2064 Phone 4851  
Charlotte, N. C.

If it's QUALITY SERVICE and ACCURACY you  
require to RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING  
TWISTER FLYER and DRAWING FRAME  
STEEL ROLLS  
CALL

THE NORLANDER MACHINE COMPANY  
213 W. LONG AVE. GASTONIA, N. C.  
TEL. 1084

We are also specialists in all kinds of FLYER and  
SPINDLE repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO  
QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST  
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

## Stabilize English Cotton Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

According to the latest report, this number has been reduced to 38,750,000, or a decline of 3,500,000 spindles. Some mills, of course, have been sold privately and are outside the scope of the spindles board.

Owing to the much better state of the industry, there have been rumors that the spindles board might be abolished, but there is little probability of action of this kind taking place. Trade leaders are convinced that, despite the increased trade activity, there are too many spindles in Lancashire and that it would be the height of folly for the spindles board to cease operation.

This method of dealing with redundant plant has had its critics from the beginning of the movement and maybe some of these spinning employers will take the opportunity of doing what they can to stop any further action by the board. It must be remembered, however, that an act of Parliament has been passed and there is little likelihood of the work, which has been going on only twelve months, being brought to a standstill.

The levy upon employers is 1-1-6d per spindle per annum. In most quarters, this charge has been readily paid. In the opinion of the majority of owners, the elimination of surplus capacity is absolutely necessary if the industry is to be placed on a sound basis.—*Wall Street Journal*.

## Cason J. Callaway Fetes Members of Textile Commission

LaGrange, Ga.—Cason J. Callaway, member of the five-man commission selected from textile executives of the United States to visit Japan last January for the purpose of discussing trade relations with Japanese manufacturers, was host with Mrs. Callaway to members of that group and other friends at a week-end house party recently at his country home at Blue Springs, in Harris County.

Comprising the guest list were Dr. Charles T. Murchison, of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Donald Comer, of Birmingham, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Robert W. Philip, of Atlanta, all members of the commission, Mrs. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Orvis, of New York, and Misses Sara and Jeannette Farmer, of LaGrange.

A feature of the week-end activities was the dinner on Saturday night which assembled approximately fifty representative mill executives of LaGrange, Atlanta, Columbus, and other neighboring cities; together with their wives.

## Georgia To Use Cotton Fabric in 12-Mile Highway Experiments

The State Highway Department of Georgia will use cotton fabric in the construction of twelve miles of highway soon, as part of a national campaign for such construction, Governor Rivers announced recently.

Four widely separated localities have been chosen for the experiments, so that varying weather conditions may be tested.

The department also is to try out the system of covering new concrete with cotton mats to cure the concrete faster. The Governor said with the cotton mat system a concrete road can be cured in 72 hours, while the old system of covering green concrete with sand requires a month for the curing process.

Experiments in Georgia are a part of a national campaign for use of cotton in highway construction, sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture. The United States Bureau of Public Roads will furnish cotton for the road construction. State highway engineers were unable to estimate the amount of cotton the experiments will consume.

The cotton mat experiment will be conducted on the new portion of the highway between Rockmart and Dallas in Polk County.

Roads selected for the experiments follow:

Three miles of the Macon-Cochran short route in Bibb County, with a limerock base, cotton covering and surface treatment.

Three miles of the Warrenton-Sparta Highway in Hancock County, with a stabilized sand-clay base, cotton fabric and surface treatment.

Three miles of the Tifton-Ty Ty Highway in Tift County, with a pebble soil base, cotton fabric and surface treatment.

Added to each of these three-mile stretches will be an additional mile of the same base and surface treatment, without the cotton fabric, for purposes of comparison.

Site for the fourth project has not been elected.

### Mills Look for Bumper Crop To Expand Outlets

Cotton mills, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, are beginning to appraise the current bumper cotton crop in terms of its possible stimulus to the recapture of old markets and to the opening of important new outlets. It is possible that a crop now forecast at more than 16 million bales will provide a considerable quantity of low-grade cotton at prices tending to narrow price differentials

between cotton and various substitutes. That contingency has already set the industry to surveying anew its promotional opportunities, and has inspired numerous other industries, that are former consumers of cotton textiles, to study the possibilities of the new situation.

In a number of instances, individual cotton mills are moving to take advantage of crop developments as they relate to cotton's constant battle with competitive textiles—notably burlap and jute—for important segments of the domestic market. Numerous mills are planning to bale their finished cotton piece goods in cotton osnaburg, which they can manufacture in their own plants, in preference to the heretofore much cheaper burlap, and it is anticipated that the practice, which would absorb many thousands of bales of the cheaper grades of cotton, will become more general throughout the industry.

According to the records of other years of big cotton crops, cotton textiles have successfully challenged the pre-eminence of jute in various fields, and it is regarded as likely that narrowed price differentials between cotton and jute will again be outweighed in favor of the former by other considerations, including re-use value and lightness of weight.

While it is generally conceded that the use of cotton bagging for covering raw cotton bales will not become a standard practice until trading is established on a net weight rather than a gross weight basis, the general acceptance of cotton fabric in place of jute burlap would account for an extra annual consumption of more than 100,000 bales of cotton.

In other fields, where more than 500 million pounds of jute are used annually in the United States for packing a wide variety of farm products and supplies, there are encouraging prospects that the sale of cotton bags may be of wholly new proportions next year. More than 100 million pounds of jute are used for fertilizer bags alone, and, strangely enough, the Institute points out the cotton farmer is the largest single buyer of fertilizer in the United States. Manufacturers of low-priced narrow sheetings and osnaburgs, which are widely used for the manufacture of bags, will probably find a considerable broadening of interest on the part of the bag trade in low-grade cotton constructions.

*For Uniformity  
Depend On-*

## VICTOR MILL STARCH

*"The Weavers' Friend"*

BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

*Distributed by*

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.  
C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C. F. M. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.  
L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

*Selling Agents*

66-68 Worth St.

New York

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

### Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

### Wellington, Sears Co.

New Orleans

San Francisco

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods markets ended the week on a quiet tone: Mills wrote numerous small orders on sheetings and print cloths, but found bulk business hard to get. With cotton prices irregular, buyers were inclined to hold back commitments and await the Government's cotton estimate. The threat of a processing tax, however, is not likely to bring in business, as many buyers are well provided with goods and do not fancy the work involved in calculating stocks for floor tax purposes. Reports from finished goods markets were more encouraging. Heavy Government purchases for relief purposes coupled with numerous small sales to garment manufacturers and retailers have enabled distributors to reduce stocks substantially and the majority are in a better position, both from the standpoint of stocks and cash in the till, than they were a month ago. It is quite possible that the improvement in finished goods will be reflected in gray goods once the Government's estimate is out of the way.

Sheetings were quiet and the lighter weight goods showed a strengthening tendency. Activity in twills was confined to light bidding for the pocketing cloths. Drills sold in a small way to industrial users.

Sales of print cloths were light and mills continued to quote prices unchanged. With individual orders involving only small yardage, mills saw no need for reaching for the business available. Some second hand goods were sold at  $\frac{1}{8}$ c under the first hand market. Mills continued to quote 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s at 8c and buyers were unable to break through that price with the small orders they submitted. There were reports in the market of confidential sales, but these were denied by sellers, who pointed out that buyers are holding back commitments and are not even trying to obtain goods.

The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s sold in at least one quarter at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c, but a number of mills continued to do business on the basis of  $5\frac{1}{8}$ c and 5-13-16c. For the 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5.35-yard 64x60s 5c was paid. Mills quoted the 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 6.25-yard 60x48s at  $4\frac{3}{8}$ c and 4-5-16c and did some business at the latter price. The 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 8.20-yard 44x40s sold at  $3\frac{3}{8}$ c for prompt delivery.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Staple gingham	12

### J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York

## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Despite improvements recently in the yarn markets, the condition is still far from satisfactory, and consumers and producers are having trouble getting together on price consideration. Consumers apparently are holding out for lower prices and producers generally refusing to play along with this except for near delivery in some cases.

The yarn markets have not yet begun to feel the effects of the large potential needs of knitters, for example, though spinners' representatives contend that prices now are at levels that should encourage buying. The rate of general mill activity is substantially below that of a year ago, it is admitted, but the point is made that the season has been already long delayed and a certain amount of buying must be done within the next few weeks if spinners are to avoid being rushed at times during the latter part of the year.

Caution among wholesale and retail distributors has been advanced, in addition to weakness in cotton, for the unsatisfactory showing in yarns in September. While in many cases the business transacted was greater than that for August, it is also pointed out that the price was less.

Somewhat more irregularity has marked the pricing of cotton yarn the latter part of the week. Buyers have sought yarn at less than the previous low trading levels and found no spinners willing to take the business on such low bids. It is noted there continue those who are short selling the market. At this time any such proceeding is considered more than ordinarily dangerous. When prices are named to buyers without the middleman the yarn it is taken to represent a risk in view of many concluding the market is more likely to hold firm or even rise than to sink one cent and more under the prevailing low selling prices.

### Southern Sinkle Skeins

8s	20
10s	20½
12s	21
14s	21½
20s	23
26s	26
30s	28
36s	33
40s	34

### Southern Single Warps

10s	20½
12s	21
14s	21½
16s	22
20s	23
26s	26
30s	28
40s	34

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	20½
10s	20½
12s	21
16s	22½
20s	23½
24s	25½
26s	26½
30s	28½
36s	33½
40s	35

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	20
10s	20½
12s	21
14s	22
16s	23
20s	23½
24s	25½
26s	26½
30s	28½
40s	35

### Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	22
16s	23
20s	24
30s	29

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	21
10s	21½
12s	22
14s	23
16s	23½
20s	24

### Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18½
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21
White Carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21

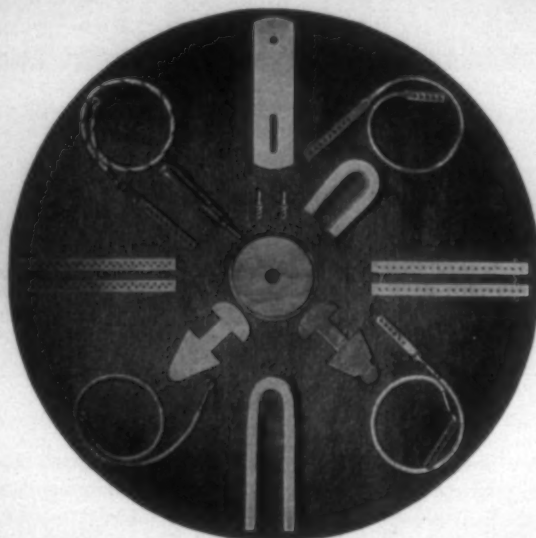
### Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	17
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	18
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	18½
12s, 2-ply	19
16s, 2-ply	20½
20s, 2-ply	22½
30s, 2-ply	27

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	20
10s	20
12s	20½
14s	21
16s	21½
20s	22½
22s	23
24s	24½
26s	25½
28s	26½
30s	27½

## Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts



## In Philadelphia on Business?

Business travelers appreciate conveniences and comfort and service. That's why you'll like the Benjamin Franklin when you're in Philadelphia on business. Big, comfortable rooms; marvelous food; smiling, interested service. And economical rates...as low as \$3.50 a day.

**THE  
BENJAMIN  
FRANKLIN**  
SAMUEL EARLEY, Managing Director  
**PHILADELPHIA**



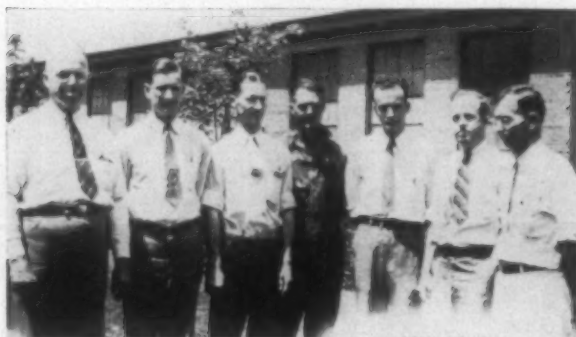
## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### CALHOUN, GA.

#### Echota Cotton Mills

Here is one of the best mills in Georgia—a mill that never needs to curtail. Stopped by some weeks ago just to say "Howdy" and got a snapshot of this group of key men. Aren't they handsome "boys?"



J. J. Nelson, Superintendent; S. M. Harrison, Assistant Treasurer; B. D. Pendley, Overseer Spinning; R. E. Brookshire, Master Mechanic; J. V. Nelson, Overseer Weaving; Clarence Driver, Overseer Carding; E. N. Jones, Overseer Cloth Room.

### LINDALE, GA.

#### Pepperell Manufacturing Co.

It hardly seems possible that our good friend, Captain Harry Meikleham, is "no more." For 25 years the writer has made annual visits here and always received a cordial welcome and hearty co-operation. Captain Harry is one man who will long be remembered by thousands who he cheered and helped along Life's highway. His mantle could not fall on more worthy shoulders than those of R. D. Harvey, who for some years has been his able assistant, and is well qualified to carry on.

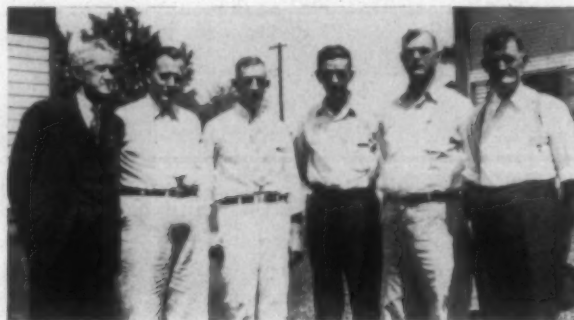
Lindale is one of the show places among textile plants of Georgia, and the products of Pepperell are too popular and well known to need any description. However, the new upholstery, "Gone With the Wind," is something delightfully attractive in scenes of antebellum days.

George G. Glenn is superintendent; Broadus Moak, carder; Howard Smith, spinner; Hal T. Gilbert, weaver; J. D. Erwin, cloth room; Tom Hay, designer; Homer Kilgore, napper; Harry Lloyd, sanforizing; A. W. Mungall, dyer; J. D. Walker, slasher; Comer Turley, mechan-

ical superintendent; George Hutchins, master mechanic; T. M. Raine, paymaster.

Others among the key men and our subscribers to The Bulletin are P. B. Batson, C. H. Edmundson, R. M. Gibbons, John Groves, H. B. Logan, James Mathis, Ira Shamblin, R. L. Tucker, J. E. Waits, Henry Scoggins, Robert J. McCamey, R. O. Simmons, Jimmie Byars, Ellis Whitehead, R. Lee Knowles and Fred H. Ray.

### LAFAYETTE, GA.



The above shows a group of key men of LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga. Anyone will agree that they "look good" and the operatives say they *are*. W. A. Enloe is president; W. E. McKown, treasurer; J. M. Patton, secretary, and Robt. S. Steele, superintendent.

### LEXINGTON, N. C.

#### Wennonah Cotton Mill Is Now 50 Years Old and in Better Condition Than in Years

Wennonah has celebrated the fiftieth year of service by getting better equipment in every department and primping up to beat the band. Just like a 50-year-old woman, Kennonah took stock of her blemishes and went to work with a vim to overcome them. Now she stands out proudly among the best groomed and says: "Look at me; bet you can't guess my age!" And no one would dream that the rejuvenated old girl was over 30!

There are several operatives here who began work when Wennonah first started operating; most of them have been given light work. There are two and three generations of loyal employees. The product covers a number of weaves, all attractive and high grade.

One would have to go a long way to find more courteous officials than President W. E. Holt and Secretary and Treasurer J. V. Moffitt, Sr. Mr. Holt heaped to lay the foundation for Kennonah Cotton Mill and must have gone through "rejuvenating" experiences himself, for he "doesn't look it." Mr. Moffitt has a fine son in the office whose genial smile has cheered many a tired knight of the road.

A. L. Pickard, "superintendent emeritus," has been here so long and is so valued that the mill still holds on to him, even though there is a new superintendent, E. E. Riddle, now on the job. Mr. Riddle is well and favorably known throughout the Carolinas.

Herbert McCullough is overseer carding; J. L. Rhinehardt, overseer spinning; Burrell L. Michael, overseer weaving, and L. R. Park, cloth room.

#### Dacotah Cotton Mill

After a long rest period, Dacotah Cotton Mill is merrily humming again, is in fine condition, and a splendid companion to nearby Wemnonah. With such experienced officials and overseers as are now in charge, this mill will surely be successful.

C. L. Chandler, of Welford, S. C., is president; J. McD. Moore, formerly with Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C., is treasurer and A. F. Bruton is still on the job as superintendent.

#### Nokomis Cotton Mills

This has the same officials as the Erlanger Cotton Mills of Erlanger, one of the prettiest and most renowned textile communities in the South and just outside of Lexington going west.

Nokomis is a nice mill, too, the third in Lexington with an Indian name. Superintendent S. W. Rabb of Erlanger is general manager at Nokomis and H. D. Townsend is superintendent.

W. H. Hearn is overseer carding and spinning; T. W. Anderson, overseer weaving, and J. L. Hembree is master mechanic—a jolly bunch as ever got together.

Each department in this mill is nice and in good order. The work runs unusually good and everybody seems happy. The girls in the drawing-in room, and in fact all over the mill, are neat and well groomed—many of them wearing pretty uniforms.

#### POMONA, N. C.

##### Pomona Mills, Inc.

Received a warm welcome from Vice President and General Manager M. A. Bearden and Assistant Manager W. L. Clement. G. W. Dobbins is superintendent; C. C. Patterson, assistant superintendent; J. F. Dunn, overseer the card room; W. O. Reed, overseer spinning. (His wife is Mrs. Edna Reed, overseer spinning at Ingram Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn., who spent a couple of weeks with him recently while her place was taking a rest.) Mr. and Mrs. Reed are mighty fine and sensible; if they can't get work together they take it separately and probably love each other better—if "absence makes the heart grow fonder."

G. F. Rosenberry, overseer the cloth room, certainly has the goods. I have never seen more different styles in any place.

J. R. Newell, overseer dyeing, certainly knows his colors. A. J. Hill, overseer weaving, must find it a hard task to keep up with so many different shades of different colors as well as many different numbers.

Mr. Wherry, overseer the roller shop, is a son of the Mr. Wherry who was for so many years band director for Newberry Cotton Mill.

I met several of the charming girls here, among them being Beulah Kellam, Jimmie Wallace and Louise Godfrey.

Had lunch with Mrs. Higgins, a sister of Superintendent Young, of Fingerville, and felt that we had known each other for ages. And what a good old-fashioned lunch that was—plenty of vegetables and they cooked to perfection. Miss Mary Higgins is postmistress at Pomona.

#### ERLANGER, N. C.

##### Erlanger Cotton Mills

The writer remembers distinctly when this mill was built. The houses were so beautiful in design and so modernly equipped—among the first to have sewerage and baths—that people went for miles just to get a glimpse of the village. How could such comforts and conveniences be put into a cotton mill home just for the regular operatives? Many were the prophecies for utter failure of a mill company with such "high-fa-lut-tin" notions!

What has the result been? High class, dependable help—people who have civic pride and delight to add to the beauty of the surroundings by planting flowers, growing gardens and keeping their premises clean.

The only dogwood hedge the writer has ever seen is at the home of Mrs. Davis of the personnel department, and was put there for an experiment, which has been delightfully satisfactory. And such lovely maples as grow along the streets. The beauty of this village must be seen to be realized.

There are various community activities that furnish an outlet for pent up energies—soft ball being the most popular. There is an orchestra and in the big community house basketball and other games.

The product of Erlanger is extra fine shirtings, broadcloth and dress goods of various styles and weight. "Aunt Becky" is the proud recipient of a pretty blue, frosted dress pattern from Superintendent S. W. Rabb.

Was delighted to find the genial president and treasurer, J. M. Gamewell, in his office with a few minutes to spare me. He is a real friend to our Mr. David Clark and to The Textile Bulletin.

The only lavender uniforms, and the prettiest the writer has seen anywhere, are worn here by the cloth room girls. The carding and spinning use solid blue and the weave room girls have blue with white brim. But the lavender uniforms are simply lovely. Have always wondered why uniform manufacturers don't use pin-stripes, small checks and polka dot; these would not show every little piece of lint that settled.

R. H. Hope, overseer weaving, and J. J. Moon, overseer the cloth room, have a right to be proud of their pretty girls.

J. C. Childers, designer, assisted by Harry Bell, certainly knows designing, as a look at the lovely patterns will prove.

# Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**, Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

**ACME STEEL CO., THE**, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd. S.W. North Carolina—Charlotte, P. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. F. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN BLOWER CORP.**, Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1090 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca and J. Casablanca, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Ruck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Ruck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave. S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stinson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**CHARLES BOND CO.**, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Sin-

gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton Sta., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-26 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CRESPI, BAKER & CO.**, 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**CUTLER, ROGER W.**, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**DENISON MFG. CO., THE**, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C. Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1267, Charlotte, N. C.

**DRAKE CORP.**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DUNKEL CO.**, PAUL A., 82 Wall St., New York City.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. R. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Grasselli Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. W. C. Mills, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ENGINEERING SALES CO.**, 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. H. and V. G. Brookshire.

**FOSTER MACHINE CO.**, Westfield, Mass. Sou. Reps., R. W. Ensign, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**FRANKLIN MACHINE CO.**, 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

**GENERAL COAL CO.**, 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr., Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Walnwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE**, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Neltherling, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtie, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Batten Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky., and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdwe. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Ralley Millam Hdwe. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., Columbia, S. C., Asheville, N. C.

**GREENVILLE BELTING CO.**, Greenville, S. C.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

**GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA.**, Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffie, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

**HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**HOUGHTON & CO., E. F.**, 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 40, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

**HOUGHTON WOOL CO.**, 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S.W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

**KENNEDY CO., W. A.**, 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

**JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H. Danielson**, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Heiderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Beltine Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**JACKSON LUMBER CO.**, Lockhart, Ala.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1333, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc.**, 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

**McLEOD, INC., WILLIAM**, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheboro, N. C.

**MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P.**, 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**THE MERROW MACHINE CO.**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.**, Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedar-town, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedar-town, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 12 Lanneau Drive, Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. H. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

**N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

**NORLANDER MACHINE CO.**, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

**NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP.**, Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office Bona Allen Bldg.

**PERKINS & SON, Inc.**, B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

**PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.**, Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

**RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

**RHOADS, J. E. & SONS**, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S.W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

**ROY & SONS, B. S.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. John R. Roy, Representative.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold F. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE**, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Columbia, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N.W.; Columbus, 1035 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2015 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 23 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.

**SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO.**, 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 905 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St., S.E., A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., P. E. Odenahl, Rep.

**SOCONY VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.**, Southeastern Div. Office, 1802 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1900 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South

Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean, Reps., W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn and J. J. Kaufman, Jr., Vice-Pres. in charge of reed plant; Atlanta, Ga.; H. Ralford Gaffney, 268 McDonough Blvd., Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Cain.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Reps. Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grosse, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE APRON CO., 905 S. Main St., East Point, (Atlanta) Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, 1008 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Fac. Reps., J. S. Palmer, 1400-A Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, P. O. Box 241, Birmingham, Ala.; William M. Moore, 601 Pearl St., Lynchburg, Va.; William H. Patrick, 216 S. Oakland St., Gastonia, N. C. Sou. Distributors Barreled Sunlight, D. A. Hines, 316 Twelfth St., Lynchburg, Va.; The Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Bullington Paint Co., Inc., Fourth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Morgan's, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Nelson Hdw. Co., 17 Campbell Ave., E. Roanoke, Va.; Atlantic Paint Co., 207 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., 12 W. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co., 110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; The Townsend Lumber Co., Anderson, S. C.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The Eason-Morgan Co., 322 Second Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; Hns-wanger Co. of Tenn., 645-655 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marietta St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G, New Orleans, La.; Standard Bldg. Mt. Co., Inc., 230 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham, N. C.; Vick Paint Co., 219 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Beckley, W. Va.; Southern Pine Lumber Co., 104 E. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Rhodes, Inc., 809 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Wilson & Sons, 1409-25 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.; Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co., 1028 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., 518 Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.; Baldwin supply Co., Logan, W. Va.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Phone 4686, 107 Elm St., Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Ralford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reps., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile, Greensboro, N. C.

## Tubize Stockholders Vote \$5,000,000 Issue

The stockholders of Tubize Chatillon Corporation, at a special meeting, approved the issue of not exceeding \$5,000,000 of convertible debentures, in the discretion of the board of directors, at any time prior to January 2, 1939.

Following the meeting, Roland L. Taylor, chairman, stated that the present finances of the company were in such satisfactory condition that the directors did not contemplate taking any action to dispose of the debentures authorized, until market conditions should be such as to permit the sale of debentures on terms entirely satisfactory and favorable to the company.

## Whitney Mill Fire Halts Shift for Day

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Whitney Manufacturing Company mill was idle for one shift recently as the result of a fire which caused damage estimated at several thousand dollars.

Firemen estimated the damage to the plant's electrical equipment at around \$500. Fire and water loss in goods, cotton and to machinery was the heaviest, Victor M. Montgomery, secretary-treasurer, stated. He did not estimate the loss, however.

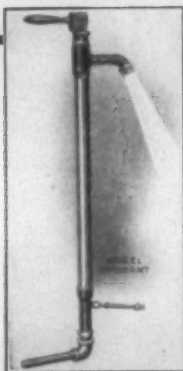
For

## QUICK RESULTS

Use

## Bulletin Want Ads

Read Every Week All Over the Textile South



**A SUPPLY OF WATER  
OUTSIDE WHICH WILL  
NEVER  
FREEZE!**

**A VOGEL** Frost-Proof Hydrant, which costs so little to install, assures you of this convenience. **VOGEL** Hydrants have been sold by plumbers for more than 25 years: they have no mechanism to get out of order and when properly installed will never freeze no matter how cold the weather. Install a **VOGEL** Frost-Proof Hydrant and assure yourself of a dependable supply of water all year 'round.

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**  
Wilmington, Del. • St. Louis, Mo.

**VOGEL** PATENTED **Products**



## For 64 years the guide to Ring Satisfaction

**DIAMOND FINISH** rings are the product of Specialists who employ every means of modern science to make them as good as money can buy. Plants who have not ordered for several years will find our latest product possessing an even higher polish. Mills often start them with no speed or traveler change.

**WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)**

**SPINNING**  **RING CO.**  
*Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873*

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafayette, Georgia  
Mid-West Representative: ALBERT R. BREEN, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

### "Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

*Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission*

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

### "Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

### "Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

### "Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

### "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

### "Cotton Spinners Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size, Price, 75c.

Published By

**Clark Publishing Company**  
**Charlotte, N. C.**

# COCHECO

## BELTING

### The Ultimate in Power Transmission

COCHECO  
BELTING

COCHECO  
BELTING

COCHECO  
TRADE MARK

We do not believe that belt users are particularly interested in methods of belt manufacture; what they do want to know, is whether the belts they purchase will deliver the ultimate in power transmission.

That Cocheco Leather Belting will do this, and do it for an unusually long period is evidenced by a recent call made upon us to repair one of these belts that had been in use for 29 years.

We solicit your confidence and business on the basis of belt quality which is unexcelled and the reputation for integrity and trustworthiness our concern has enjoyed since its foundation in 1842.

*Catalog?*

**I. B. WILLIAMS & SONS**  
**Dover, New Hampshire**

New York, N. Y.  
Chicago, Ill.

Detroit, Mich.

Greenville, S. C.  
Charlotte, N. C.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OCT 3  
IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1451 G 8  
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711  
CHAPEL HILL N C